"THE BEST" ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE
IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.
Sold in 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins.
Once used, always used.—Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester.
Awarded 57 PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for the superior excellence of their Carbolic Preparations.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,828—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1892.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	37 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	33 0
Heart Bottle	30 4
O. B.	32 0
Glentrunie	37 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	15 13

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4265	800	W.D.G.Worcester.	26th Augt.
†	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
					Saturday.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
†*	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.	CATHAY	2986	500	A Symons	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	15th "
B.I.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
†	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.I.	VALETTA	4919	1100	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th "
B.I.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "

The Steamers marked B I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

August 25th.	September 8th.	October 20th.
	" 22nd.	November 3rd.
	October 6th.	" 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 16, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.



THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
23rd August. 20th Sept. 20th Oct.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ACHILLE	G. Costanzo	2,000	500	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st Oct

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	850	22nd Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,300	550	8th Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 22, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ROUMANIA	3,337	W. S. Young	30th Aug.
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	17th Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay. August 22, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all points of interest.
TRAVELLERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in al parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 24th August, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 28th August, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, on the 24th August, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd August, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about.
CITY OF EDINBURGH	Wm. Frame	3230	27th Aug.



THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric-Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.
Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th Aug, 1892.



CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.
PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD SCARF PINS.
A large and varied Assortment of the most Artistic Designs in Gold and Jewelled Pins.
Gold Horse Shoe Pins, Rs. 7, 9 and 11.—A Horse Shoe set with the best Quality of Diamonds, Rs. 55; also an endless variety of designs, set with Precious Stones of every known variety at prices to suit everybody.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
" 49-50 Parliament Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.
In the Home Market Messrs. Foster & Sons' bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.
The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per Dozen Bottles	Rs. 6 2	7 8	Per Dozen Half-Bottles	Rs. 4 8	5 0

	Cash. Bottles.	Half-Bottles.	Credit. Bottles.	Half-Bottles.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone	Per Dozen Rs. 6 12	Rs. 4 8	Rs. 7 8	Rs. 5 0
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster & Sons	" " 6 12	" 4 8	" 7 8	" 5 0
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Barke & Co.	" " 6 12	" 4 12	" 7 8	" 5 0

BEERS & STOUT
TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.
LIGHT PILSENER BEER.
BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER and Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per Dozen Bottles	Rs. 5 12	6 8	Per Dozen Half-Bottles	Rs. 3 14	4 8
Per Case 4 Dozen Bottles	" 22 0	24 10	Per Case 6 Dozen Half-Bottles	22 0	24 10

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.
ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE.
Price Rs. 69 per Doz. Qts.
TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MONSOON HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
ASSURANCE AGAINST CHILLS.
PURE UNDYED NATURAL WOOL

VESTS.	PANTS.	HALF-HOSE.
3 for Rs. 15 Cash.	3 for Rs. 18 Cash.	½ doz. for Rs. 7-8 Cash.

SIZE OF CHEST, WAIST, AND LENGTH OF FOOT REQUIRED.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!
THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.
TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO



HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

ON EYESIGHT.
WE frequently receive letters which merely say, "Please send me your Sight Test immediately, as I wish to purchase Spectacles." A communication like this necessarily involves delay and correspondence, which a little more explanation might prevent.
Consideration of the following simple conditions will qualify our readers to determine for themselves whether they would derive benefit from the use of Spectacles. If you cannot define objects at a distance, which your friends can see clearly, though your Vision is otherwise acute, there is good reason to suspect that you are shortsighted, and Glasses will remove the disability.
If in order to read a book you are obliged to hold it close to the eyes, and cannot distinguish the letters as much as twelve inches off, while you find difficulty in recognising your friends when you pass them in the street, and objects at no great distance are shadowy and uncertain, you may be tolerably sure that you are nearsighted, and that Glasses will not only improve your sight, but that your eyes will suffer injury by the neglect to wear them.
If the act of reading, easy at first at the distance of twelve inches, becomes difficult after a short continuance, and is then attended by fatigue and distress, the images becoming indistinct and confused, a feeling of aching tension over the eyes, which begin to water, and are after a time incapable of continuing the effort, while it is a relief to direct them to distant objects, which can be clearly seen with comparative ease, if sensations similar to the above occur under the age of thirty-five, far-sight is probably the cause, and the trouble may be entirely removed by the use of Glasses.
At an advanced age, if difficulty in reading begins to be experienced, more particularly by artificial light, at night, if the type can be seen more clearly when the light is strong enough by being held further away from the eyes than formerly, and is indistinct, the letters running into each other, when held only twelve inches off, while distant vision is normal and unimpaired, then we may reasonably assume that failure of accommodation exists, which can be compensated by Glasses.
If the eyes are unpleasantly sensitive to a strong light, or if duty or inclination takes you out of doors in the day time during the summer months, Tinted Glare Glasses may be worn with much advantage, and, if required, they can be supplied with any degree of either negative or positive power.
So much, at least, every person may decide himself without professional help, and to this extent we may fairly hope for success in providing Spectacles properly adapted to correct the existing defect, even though personal consultation is impossible. When any part of the eye is known to be diseased, or other complications are present, personal application should be made to the local Medical Officer.
PRICE LIST AND SIGHT TEST FOR SPECTACLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 " " "	5	0	12 " "	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention	Re. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs. 2 0

UNADULTERATED,
PURE, AND WHOLESOME.
1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.
AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

DO YOU EVER
BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?
If so, send a postcard and we will forward, *gratis and post free*, our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing
ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS
Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.
We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.
We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.
We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.
J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

FIRE,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED—1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS OVER...£1,600,000

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to accept almost all classes of Fire Risks at Current Rates.

LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co.

"TRUTH IN INDIA."

A new Weekly Newspaper to be published in Calcutta,

For EUROPEANS, EURASIANS, and INDIANS.

AGENTS WANTED,

Ladies and Gentlemen, to canvass for Subscribers.

TERMS, SPECIALLY LIBERAL.

Apply to *TRUTH IN INDIA*, care of "STAR PRESS," Calcutta.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and liabilities of VURDHMAN LUCKMICHUND in the firm of VURDHMAN VUSSONJEE, carrying on business of Commission Agents and General Merchants in Bombay, has CEASED from the 5th day of August, 1892, he having retired from the said firm.—Dated this 23rd day of August, 1892.

VURDHMAN LUCKMICHUND.
RANCHORDAS JAVERCHUND.
LUCKMICHUND AMERCHUND.
HURUKHCHUND DHARSEY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Business of the said firm of VURDHMAN VUSSONJEE is being called on from the 6th day of August, 1892, by the Undersigned, they having undertaken TO PAY and DISCHARGE all DEBTS and LIABILITIES of all Business payable to the said firm and claims and debts due to the said firm of VURDHMAN VUSSONJEE will henceforth be received by the Undersigned, who will pay all debts due by the said firm.—Dated this 3rd Day of August, 1892.

RANCHORDAS JAVERCHUND.
SOBHAGCHUND ROWJEE.
HURUKHCHUND DHARSEY.
LUCKMICHUND AMERCHUND.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Rs. 28, Twenty per Share, (Free of Income-tax), for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1892, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 1st September, 1892, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register, on the 26th August, 1892, on production of their Share Certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th August to 2nd September, 1892, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co., Agents,
For the Framjee Petit Spng. and Manfg. Co., Ld.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1892.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1892, at the Rate of Rs. 60, (Rupees Sixty per Share,) will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 1st September next, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 25th inst.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday next, the 25th inst., to Tuesday, the 6th prox., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co., Agents,
Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1892.

MRS. M. C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

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MADAME DUBOIS,
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RECEIVED the Gem Roller Organs, with 3 Music Rolls, Rs. 30; Extra Music Rolls, Rs. 2 each. Music Rolls not approved can be Exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

DOG FOR SALE.—A white BULL TERRIER DOG, one year old and well-built. Buyers, please apply to G. MONIE, Glider Street, Tardeo.

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WANTED, by a young Gentleman, lately arrived from England, and a good GERMAN and FRENCH SCHOLAR, SITUATION as TUTOR in a Family or Correspondence Clerk in some Office.—Apply to "P. G.," care of this Office.

WANTED, LESSONS in SHORTHAND. Apply to "NOTED," care of Post Office, Kirkee.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. It provides all the comforts of a Home. Early applications, addressed to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, requested. Terms Moderate.

REAL MANILLA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected by our Agent at Manila, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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DAHLIAS, 30 DISTINCT SORTS; Begonias, Gloxiscias, Garden Seeds, Pumps, and other Sundries.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

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LADIES' GLOVES.—A fresh arrival of the best French-Makes, 4 to 12 Buttons, in Tan, Drab, Grey and Black.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

TEAS.—NEW NEILGHERRY TEAS; Congou, at As. 9; Souchong, As. 12; Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6 per lb. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY give notice that from the 21st instant till the 21st September next, any Dogs found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, will be destroyed in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 19th August, 1892.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO.,

13, HORNBY ROW,

Teach Shorthand and Type writing, and supply Typists.

Machines sold, exchanged, and repaired.

N. B. ☞ "It is the duty of every JUDICIAL OFFICER to record his PROCEEDINGS in LEGIBLE HANDWRITING," *vide* order by the Bombay High Court in the Local Papers of July 13th, 1892.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINETEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 72, Apollo Street, on TUESDAY, the 30th August 1892, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive, adopt, and pass the Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the Season ended 30th June 1892.
II.—To declare a Dividend.
III.—To elect a Director in the room of one retiring by rotation, and to confirm the appointment of a Director.
IV.—To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
VOLKART BROS.,
Managers.

Bombay, 13th August, 1892.

FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE, B.A.,

AUDITOR & PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 1 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture, will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 5 acres and 35 goontas or thereabouts, and part thereof is held subject to a perpetual rent charge of Rupees 80 per annum and a yearly fee of Rupees 111-4-6 payable to Government, and part under an under lease from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired at the yearly rent of Rupees 425. The Machinery consists of 20,114 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 2 Engines, one of 20 Nominal Horse Power, and one of 30 Nominal Horse Power, and 150 Looms, all by well known makers, and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., at Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 15th August next, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th Day of July, 1892.

HERBERT R. GREAVES,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

UNDER the Sanction of the Government of India, given in their letter No. 1853 of 3rd May, 1892, Department of Finance and Commerce, and conveyed in Government of Bombay Resolution No. 126 of 12th May, 1892, Marine Department, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi invite Tenders for KARACHI PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of RUPEES TWENTY LAKHS only.

Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly.

The Loan will be repayable in thirty years.

Instalments will be payable as follows:—
25 per cent. on application.
25 per cent. on allotment.
25 per cent. in three months from date of allotment, and
25 per cent. in six months from date of allotment.

Interest will be calculated on the first instalment from date of allotment, and on subsequent instalments from date of payment of such instalments. Tenderers paying up in full before allotment will receive interest from date of allotment.

Any instalment not paid in full within two months from the date on which it is due shall be forfeited, and the allotment will be cancelled.

Sealed Tenders superscribed "Tenders for Karachi Port Trust Loan" will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, on THURSDAY, the 1st September, 1892, by the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, Bombay, and Agents of the Bank at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Akola, Broach, Bhownuggur, Indore, Amraoti, and Poona.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches.

Tenderers may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches.

R. I. CRAWFORD, Chairman,
Port Trust, Karachi.

Port Trust Office, Karachi, 6th August, 1892.

SIMLA

COMMISSION AND AUCTION ROOMS.

WHITE and Co. beg to notify that they will hold, on an early day, a SPECIAL AUCTION SALE of about four thousand pounds of the SUTLEJ VALLEY TEAS of the following kinds, viz:—

ORANGE PEKOE.	HIMALAYA MIXTURE.
PEKOE.	BOHEA.
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Outstation commissions carefully executed.

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WONDERFUL RING.

GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Re. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

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85, Bechoo Chartterjee's Street, Calcutta.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, *ex* Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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RESERVE FUND ....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS......2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months..............4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months..............4 " "
3 Months..............3 " "

For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

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Reserve Fund..................................$ 63,00,000
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F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

1st July, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

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EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (*a*) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 " (*b*) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 " (*c*) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 (*d*) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4 (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

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Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

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1886..............£5,672,041 |

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The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

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The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
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The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1892.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Sanitation Committee, 3 p. m.
B. B. R. A. Society Meeting, 5-30 p. m.
Football Match, 5-30 p. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st:—Rheinfels (s), from Hamburg. Yesterday:—Byculla (s), from Rangoon: and Malwa (s), Shanghai.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Elektra sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Rheinfels and Rosetta entered the dock yesterday, and the s.s. Clan Alpine left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Achille entered the dock on Saturday, and the s.s. Malwa yesterday.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this evening, when the following paper will be read:—"A First Century Account of the Birth of Buddha," by Dr. P. Peterson.

ACCIDENT TO A DOCK-LABOURER.—Shaik Ismail, a day-labourer, employed at the Government Dockyard, sustained injuries to his head on Saturday, by a pipe which fell off a cart and struck him. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

A MILL ACCIDENT.—Tricumdas Culliandas, a mill employe at the Sun Mills, had his left hand accidentally caught in the carding machine whilst in motion, on Saturday afternoon. He was immediately taken home, where the injured fingers were amputated by Dr. Underwood.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—Yesterday morning, a portion of the south wall of the first floor of a house, at Memon Wada, suddenly fell down, and a child about five years old was slightly injured by the debris falling on him.—A small portion of Warden Road sank in on Sunday evening.

FALL FROM A HOUSE.—Vitto Rama, aged thirty years, a labourer, employed at a house, under repairs, at Wellington Street, whilst removing some planks on Sunday afternoon, fell from the first floor, a height of about twelve feet, fracturing the skull and right arm. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THEFT AT MAZAGON.—Mr. A. M. D'Rozario, a clerk in the Eastern Telegraph Company, residing on the ground-floor of a house in Mazagon, reports that during his absence from home, on Sunday evening, some one entered his room by an open window at the back of the house, and stole wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 25.

JUMPING OUT OF A WINDOW TO ESCAPE A MOTHER-IN-LAW.—Suckli, a Hindoo woman, about twenty-two years of age, living at Mahadev Gully, Lohar Street, jumped out of a window, and sustained injury to her right hand and shock to the system. From inquiries it appeared that she had left her husband's house and gone to live with another man, and on her mother-in-law going there to bring her home, she jumped out of the window to escape from her.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 p.m., to-day (weather permitting.)

Overture	Flotte Burche	Suppe.
Gavotte	The First Kiss	A. Schubert.
Scotch Medley	Cavallini	
Valse	With the Stream	Marzials.
Selection	Patience	Sullivans.
Galop	Vivat	Zikoff.

THEFT AT THE GOVERNMENT MINT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Superintendent Brewin charged Narayan Argoo, a servant in the employ of Her Majesty's Mint, in the Bullion Department, with the theft of silver, valued at Rs. 41, belonging to the Government. Mr. Brewin applied to his Worship for an adjournment of the case in order to enable the police to ascertain how the silver was removed from the Mint. The accused was arrested at Dhobi Talao, on Sunday last, when the silver was found on him. The Magistrate, accordingly, adjourned the case until to-morrow (Wednesday).

THEFT OF SILVER UTENSILS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector George placed Dewjee Narayan and Atta Gopal, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, and charged the first accused with the theft of silver utensils, valued at Rs. 1,011, from the house of Damodardass Sunderdass, a merchant, residing at Bora Bazaar, and the second with receiving stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen. The first accused was in the complainant's service as a domestic servant, until Friday. On that day, the accused, stole the silver vessels, which his master had kept before an idol in his house, and absconded. The complainant, on missing the articles, reported the matter to Inspector George, who, in consequence of information received, sent a police jemadar to Lalwadi, Parel, where he found the second accused, who on seeing the policeman, tried to run away, but was followed, and arrested. The first accused pleaded not guilty, and the second accused denied the charge. The Magistrate convicted both the accused, and sentenced each of them to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A RECKLESS DRIVER.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Roberts prosecuted one Kesheo Mahadeo, a coachman, on a charge of reckless and negligent driving, at Lady Jamshedjee Road, Mahim, and thereby killing a horse belonging to Mr. Oosman Abba. The complainant's carriage was coming from Lady Jamsetjee Road towards Bombay, when the accused, who was driving his master's vehicle recklessly on the wrong side of the road, coming from the opposite direction, ran one of the shafts of his carriage into the chest of the complainant's horse killing it on the spot. He then drove on, when a policeman pursued his carriage, and, with some difficulty, arrested him. The accused, in his defence, stated that on Sunday evening he was driving a pony-cart from Dadur to Mahim, when the complainant's brougham came towards him from the opposite direction. Neither the complainant nor the accused had lights on their carriages. The accused called out and warned the complainant, but he drove on, the result being that the shaft of his vehicle hurt the complainant's horse and killed it on the spot. The accused further stated that he had been driving for two years, and that he was on the left side that night, and the compainant was on the wrong side. The Magistrate not believing the defence set up, fined the accused Rs. 25, or in default of payment sentenced him to fourteen days' hard labour.

DARING BURGLARS.—Before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, two mill-hands, named Succaram Bhicajee and Gungajee Amroota, were charged with house-breaking. It appeared that some four years ago a liquor-shop, belonging to one Muncherjee Burjorjce, at Damar Lane, Gamdevi, was broken into on two different occasions, and property stolen therefrom, but on both occasions the burglars escaped, and the police were not able to recover the property. Since that time the Parsee liquor shop-keeper carried with him to his home the daily earnings, and kept his servants to guard the shop. About ten days ago, the accused went to a Mahomedan dealer in old iron-ware and bought an auger. On Friday night the complainant as usual locked his shop and went home, leaving his servants to look after the shop. During the night the two accused, who were loitering about Gamdevi, proceeded to the shop. On going there, Gungajee bored a hole in the door by the auger, and having placed his hand through it, removed the bolt, while his companion Succaram kept a look-out for him. The two accused then entered the shop, and were searching for valuables, while a policeman, going his rounds observed a hole in the door and went in and found the two burglars inside. The policeman thereupon aroused the servants of the shop, and with their assistance arrested both the accused and took them in custody. On enquiries being made, the police ascertained that Gungaram had been once before sent to the Sassoon Reformatory for theft. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and his Worship sentenced the first accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

GOLD WASHING EXTRAORDINARY.

A RANGOON telegram says:—In the *Burma Gazette* are published the results of the report of the Chemical Examiner on a sample of gold and gold sand from the bed of the Irrawaddy. The sample was obtained by Commander Puttock, of the Government steamer George, after an hour's washing on the bank of the Irrawaddy above Seubo. This sample contains 1lb. 4ozs. of gold to the ton. The sample weighed 3lb. 10 ozs., and contained 10·4 grains of gold. It is not stated how much sand was washed.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—MONDAY.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

A DISPUTED TRANSACTION.

JAITHA CULLIANJEE AND ANOTHER VS. NAUCANT KESSAVJEE.

MR. COWASJI B. SETNA, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Sorabjee Bazonjee, pleader, represented the defendant.

In this case the plaintiffs claimed to recover the sum of Rs. 779-9-6, being the balance of an account, together with interest for moneys lent and advanced by the plaintiffs to the defendant as per entry, alleged to have been signed and written by the defendant in the plaintiffs' book on Asso Vad 30th 945 (*i. e.*, 24th October, 1889). The plaintiffs' case was that for some time past there had been money transactions between them and the defendant. On the date in question the accounts of the dealings and transactions were adjusted and there was the balance now sued for. The defendant made various promises for the payment of the amount, but failed to pay the whole or any part thereof, hence the present proceedings. The defendant ultimately left Bombay and went to Junnagur, where he is at present living, and, on the 2nd of May last, the plaintiffs obtained leave of the Court and filed this suit.

Mr. Sorabjee, for the defendant, denied the adjustment, contending that the claim was barred by the Statute of Limitation inasmuch as the entry upon which the suit was brought, and purported to be in the defendant's signature, was on the face of it made on the Kartuk Vad 30th 1945, and not on the date mentioned in the summons.

His Honour then examined the book containing the entry and found that the entry was on the Kartuk Vad 30th 1945.

Mr. Cowasjee, on behalf of the plaintiffs, argued that below that entry there was another entry made by the defendant in the plaintiffs' book, which showed an item of Rs. 55 for interest to run up to Asso Vad 30th 1945, and that fact takes out the claim from the Statute of Limitation.

Mr. Sorabjee contended that the subsequent entry of Asso Vad 30th in the plaintiffs' book was also not in his client's handwriting, as the handwriting with which this entry was made greatly differs from that with which the first entry was made. The pleader further argued that even if it be admitted that this second entry was in the defendant's handwriting, yet it did not take the case out of the Statute of Limitation, as the latter entry did not purport to have been signed by his client or any one on his behalf, and that it was no acknowledgment of debt as the entry was made for interest to run, and not for actual payment of interest made, it did not revise the claim within the meaning of the Limitation Act. His friend's contention was that this entry should be taken as signed, as the defendant had written below it "Duskut Patrika," his own handwriting, the mere fact of the entry not being stamped showed that it was not signed by the defendant.

Mr. Cowasjee replied that the entry did not require any stamp, and it must be taken to have been made on the Asso Vad 30th 1945.

His Honour held that the claim had been barred by limitation, and dismised the suit, and certified Rs. 34 as the professional costs of the defendant's pleader.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

AN ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CONTRACT.

OTTO MARTIN AND OTHERS VS. SHAMJEE VEERJEE AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiffs in this case claimed to recover Rs. 10,781-4-0, being the amount of damages for non-performance by the defendants of an agreement, dated the 13th January last, for the sale of 6,000 bags of bran, with interest and costs. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kola, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dhurumsey, and Cama, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs' case was this. By an agreement, dated the 13th January last, the defendants agreed to sell to Nemchand Javerchand, one of the plaintiffs, 6,000 bags containing 30,000 maunds of bran of the Bombay Flour Mills at 10¼ annas per maund, deliverable in Bombay on or before the 22nd January. Nemchand, by letter of the 15th January, called upon the defendants to deliver the 6,000 bags; but the defendants did not deliver them or any part thereof. The letter denied their liability under the contract, and alleged that they had given their signature on blank paper to their broker, one Joosub Hajee Ahmed, for the purchase of 6,000 bags, and that the contract had been fraudulently filled up by the broker. The plaintiffs believed that those allegations were untrue, and submitted that the defendants were under any circumstances liable to them under the contract. Nemchand was in the matter their nominee and agent, and was acting on behalf of the plaintiffs. The latter had suffered damages in consequence of the breach of the agreement to the extent of Rs. 10,781-4.

The defendants denied having entered into the agreement of the 13th January, 1892. They said that, on that date, they gave a formal offer to a broker named Joosub Hajee Ahmed for the purchase of 6,000 bags of bran made at the Bombay Flour Mills, and at the request of the broker, the second defendant, Shamjee Veerjee's brother, Mooljee, signed the name of the defendant's firm on a piece of paper, which was otherwise blank, in order that the contract for the purchase of it to be made might be written thereon. Defendants believed that the broker, in collusion with the plaintiffs, and in particular with the plaintiff, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, fraudulently caused to be written upon the piece of paper the agreement referred to in the plaint. The defendants submitted that the agreement was not binding on them. They denied that the plaintiffs had suffered the damages alleged in the plaint; and, under the circumstances, they submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

241-91—Peter Byrne—G W Roughton vs James Lawtie Fagan.
139-32—Little, S N and B—Dulichand Chutra and others vs Burjorjee Shapoorjee Desai.
350-92—In person—Hukma—Kessa and others vs Dossabhoy Cawasjee Contractor.
355-92—Chitnis, M and M—The New Dholera Cotton Pressing Ginning Co, Ld, vs Pestonjee Ardesir—Hormusjee Wadia.
356-92—Craigie, L and O—George Lord and others vs. Jutha Raghowjee.
362-92—Brown aad M—The Bank of Bombay vs Dossa Kirpal
384-92—K J Mantri—Thuckerchand Baneechand vs Ram Rutton Baldeo.
367-92—Shamrao Pan—Bajranglal Ramjeedas and others vs Harsamal Baldeodas and another.

Postponed Long Causes.

123-92—Pestonjee, R and K—Otto Martin and others vs Shamjee Veerjee and others—Thakurdas, D and C.—Part heard.
357-91—K J Mantri—Prangovind Shewaprassad vs E de Souza and others—T A Bland, K D Shroff, E and G, and in person—Part heard.
657-91—Brown and M—Kesserbai vs Lalljee Doongersey and others—Roughton and B (Part heard).
707-90—Craigie L and O—The Chartered Bank of I, A and China vs Allarakhia Arab and another—Payne, G and S.
686-91—In person, a pauper—Ramdayal Anandiram vs Deviden Madarilal and others—In person.
205-92—Little, S F and B—Goverdhundas Purmanandas and others vs Ballajee Appajee Nallocar Gowley—In person.
521-91—Janardhen and A—C A Turner vs Abdool Kadur Haji Abdulla and others—T A Bland.
387-91—Nanu and H—Hary Dwarkajee Thakur vs the Municipal Commissioner for Bombay—Crawford, B and Co.
250-92—In person—Mahomedally Ebrahimjee vs Sittiba Tenkutiei.
25-92—T A Bland—Hawabai vs Fatmabai—Payne, G and S.
96-91—Little, S N and B—Mawjee Cullianjee vs Nenbai and others—Little, S N and B—Payne, G and S.
245-92—Roughton and B—Luchmondas Radha Kisson vs Dwarkadas Ramjidas and another—Brown and M.
206-92—Little, S N and B—Goverdhundas Purmanandas and another—Vittoo Appajee Gowli.
64-92—Mirza M Khan—Malloo Rajanna vs Rajaram Luxmon Khot and another—Bhaishunker and K.
476-91—M N Saklatwalla—Shivlal Bholanath and others vs Maconlal Bijrunglal and another—Bhaishunkar and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

235-90—Chitnis, M and M—Javerbai vs Kablibai and another—Bhaishunker and K and L S F and N—Part heard.
27-90—Bhaishunker and K—Kublibai vs Javerbai—Chitnis M and M.
392-91—Bhaishunker and K—Kublibai vs Javerbai and another—Little, S, F and N, and C M and M.
67-91—M H Khan—Leherchand Luckmichand alias Oojeen vs Bai Javerbai—Craigie, L and O.
364-91—Janardhan and A—Sukhanand Gurmukhrai vs Harridas Nathoobhoy.
525-91—Wadia and G—Poonajee Byramjee Battliwalla vs Pherosha Framjee Battliwalla—Chitnis, M and M.
164-92—Mansuklal D and J—Bhima Oka and others vs Gangabai and another—In person.
163-92—Little, S, F and N—Goculdas Madhowjee vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—Muljee and R—B and K—In person.
271-92—Ardesir, H and D—Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana vs Cowasjee Dadabhoy and another—Payne, G and S.

THE latest fad has arrived in New York in the shape of an umbrella. It is constructed so as to curl up around the rim when opened, forming a complete gutter like those around the eaves of houses. This gutter catches the rain as it runs down the mansard roofs, and keeps it from running down to the ground and splashing on one's trousers. By a slight tilt the water is caught and thrown to a common centre, where a pipe leads down through the umbrella handle to the ground, allowing the water to run out.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MANCHESTER textile operatives have expressed themselves in favour of the Eight Hours' movement. At Newcastle yesterday Mr. John Morley declared himself unwilling to support it in Parliament.

THE Viceroy's prize at the Fine Arts Exhibition has been given to Major Shore for "A Bit of Gulmarg." He also takes the Commander-in-Chief's prize; Lieutenant Molyneux getting the Lieutenant-Governor's prize.

THE Maharaja of Jummu and Kashmir intends to supplement the grant of the Indian frontier medal to the troops engaged in the Hunza-Nagar Expedition last December, by the issue of a star to signalize the fact of their first engagement in active service.

MASON, "the conspirator," who was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for his connection with the Kolao-hui, has completed his sentence. Being unable to find the sureties required for his future good behaviour (two of Tls. 2,500 each), he has been ordered by Chief Justice Hannen to be deported. He will be sent to England.

REPORTS which have come to hand show that there have been serious floods in North China resulting in considerable loss of life and property. Steamers found the Peiho almost impassable, owing to the volume and strength of the freshets. An immense amount of damage has been done on the upper Yangtse.

FOOCHOW advices state that the export of tea to Europe amounted on 2nd July to 9,349,000lbs. against 8,936,000 at the same date last year, representing shipments of about 1½ million lbs. during the fortnight. It was expected, however, that by the end of the month the export would be less than it was at the same date in 1891.

OFFICIAL advices from Pahang report that the Sultan is on the way downstream to Pekan, and that the rebels are depressed by recent defeats.

AN account of the scheme for the introduction of a silver currency into Corea, in order to obviate the exchange difficulties which have resulted from the depreciation of the copper "cash," and the absence of a suitable standard, is given by Consul Hillier in his report on the trade of Corea. It has been decided to make use of the foreign Mint erected some years ago at a great expense, but never used, in order to coin the silver. Arrangements have been made with a Japanese syndicate for a loan of 250,000 dollars, which is to be devoted to the purchase of silver in Japan and its manufacture by a salaried agent of the syndicate into a coin which will be styled a 500-cash piece. This coin is to have a constant value of 500 cash, and subsidiary coins are to be struck, bearing an equivalent cash value to the fraction of the 500-cash piece that they represent. Exchange offices, it is said, are to be established at the treaty ports and the new coin issued to applicants, the cash presented for payment being gradually withdrawn from circulation. "One obvious objection to the arrangement," observes Mr. Hillier, "seems to be that it must result in heavy loss to the Government, who cannot possibly import silver and reissue it in the form of coinage at a rate which will compete favourably with the Japanese *yen* and Mexican dollar that have under treaty, to be tendered in payment of maritime Customs duties. A departure from an absolute standard of purity will, I anticipate, be the ruin of the venture; while the new coin will probably be exported to China and melted down into sycee if it bears the value it is intended to represent.

THE Sudder Munsiff of Aurangabad, says a local correspondent, recently purchased a valuable ring set with what he was led to believe were precious stones, from a native jeweller at Jalna in the Berars, for which he paid the handsome price of Rs. 350. On showing it, however, to a *connoisseur* at Aurangabad his surprise and chagrin may be imagined when he discovered that the stones were only excellent imitations of real gems. On this being brought to the notice of the seller, with an intimation that legal proceedings would be instituted for the recovery of the purchase money, the jeweller was wise enough to refund the amount paid by the Munsiff, saying that he was himself duped into buying the ring for a large price from a merchant in Bombay. This should serve as a warning to all purchasers of precious stones from dealers whom they do not happen to know, or before having the stones tested by an expert.

FROM Mr. Scobell Armstrong's annual statement of the sea-borne trade of Bengal, it appears that there was a fall of half a lakh in the value of tea shipments from Calcutta to Australia during the year ending the 31st of March last. On the other hand, there was an increase in quantity from 5,104,700 to 5,183,450 lbs., or an advance of about 80,000 lbs. Of this amount Victoria took about three-fifths, the total shipments to Melbourne showing an increase of over 200,000 lbs. as compared with the previous year. These figures correspond very closely with the annual review of the Australian tea trade published by a leading Melbourne newspaper. According to this estimate, Calcutta shipped 5,160,000 lbs. to Australia during the season ending the 30th of June last, the total import of the Colonies amounting to 26,200,000lbs. In common with America and Russia, Australia still relies upon China as her main source of supply; but, according to our Melbourne contemporary, Ceylon tea is rapidly growing in popularity, and it appears probable that in the future the 17,000,000lbs. shipped from Hongkong and Foochow will be largely replaced by Colombo produce. Ceylon now sends 3,500,000lbs., and it is believed that the coming season will show a marked increase.

AMONGST the departures by a recent mail steamer from Singapore was a diamond crown which formerly belonged to the late Sultan of Perak. This "bauble," which is said to contain about 1,000 stones, set in gold, has apparently become somewhat antiquated; hence the desire to be rid of it. There being, however, few vacant monarchies to let in the gorgeous East, the highest offer that could be obtained for it was dol. 9,000, whereas its estimated value is dol. 35,000. It has been determined, therefore, to send it to the Crown Agents in London.

A MODEL of H. M.S. Victory made out of beef bones by the French prisoners of war while confined at Portsmouth in 1805 is being exhibited at the Jerusalem Shipping exchange, the directors having kindly allowed it to be placed in their exchange-room. It was the property of the late Mr. W. B. Head, formerly a ship broker, &c., of London, but he had been out of business for many years and was in reduced circumstances. He had relatives in the Navy, one being master of the Bellerophon at the battle of Trafalgar, where he was killed in the heat of the action, another was flag lieutenant of H. M. S. Victory in 1812. It is proposed to purchase this model by subscripton for the benefit of the son and daughter of the deceased who are left unprovided for, and present it to the Greenwich College Museum.

"GENERAL" BOOTH, in a letter to the *Times*, says:—"I take no part in politics," and—"that the regulation of the drink traffic is about the only question on which we entertain any political opinions." This does not say much for the citizenship of the members of the Salvation Army. But take the one question on which they feel particular interest—the regulation of the drink traffic. How do they propose to regulate it? By local electoral authority. But the Salvationists intentionally, persistently, and defiantly trampled local electoral, and all kinds of local, authority under their feet at Eastbourne; and they are now exulting in their partial success. By so acting, however, they assisted to knock the bottom out of Local Option and to cut away the ground under their feet on "the only question on which they entertain any political opinions."

FOR the first time since 1879 the surplus of receipts in the United States above the expenditure amounted in the year ended on 30th June last to as low a sum as £1,769,900. In 1882 the surplus was £29,109,000. During that year the revenue was £80,705,000, and the expenditure £51,596,000. In the year just closed the revenue amounted to £70,791,000, and the expenditure to £69,021,100.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute was held yesterday evening in the hall of the Institute, Rampart Row, Mr H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, occupying the chair. The following are the extracts from report of the Committee of Management.

The Committee of Management have the pleasure to lay before the members a report of the operations of the Institute during the past year. On the 31st March, 1892, the Committee of Management was composed as follows:—President: Colonel J. L. C. Merewether, R.E. Vice-Presidents: Mr. S. S. Solomon, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., F.R.I., B.A., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., and Mr. J. P. Cornforth. Directors: Mr. C. Chambers, F.R.S., Mr. S. D. Sassoon, Mr. A. F. Turner, Mr. S. E. Shellim, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie, M.D., Mr. J. Douglas, Mr. T. A. Savage, Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel G. Waters, Mr. C. T. Burke, B.E., M. Inst. C.E., Mr. H. W. Uloth, and Captain G. M. Porter, R.E. Honorary Treasurer: Mr. K. B. Wagle, M.A. Honorary Secretary: Mr. H. F. Weston. Mr. T. W. G. Quanbrough was Chief Librarian. During the year the following office-bearers resigned:—Directors: Mr. H. W. Uloth, Mr. R. B. Nixon and Mr. D. Gostling, C.E., Honorary Secretary: Mr. J. P. Mackeson. The following gentlemen were elected to fill existing vacancies:—Mr. C. T. Burke, B. E., M. Inst. C. E., Mr. H. W. Uloth, and Captain G. M. Porter, R. E., as directors, and Mr. H. F. Weston as Honorary Secretary. Messrs. Nanabhoy Muncherjee Banaji, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, and Jeejeebhoy Framjee Dinshaw Petit were admitted as life members of the Institute during the year under review. Of the 401 members of the Institute on the 31st March, 1892, 125 were life members, 6 honorary life members, and 270 ordinary members. The number last year was 122, 6 and 306, respectively. It will be seen from the above that while there has been an increase by three in the number of life members, the number of ordinary members has been decreased by 36. Two hundred and four visitors made use of the reading room and library during the year under review; the number in the previous year was four hundred and twenty-four. The large decrease in the number of visitors is doubtless due to the existence of keen competition, several reading rooms having been recently opened in different parts of Bombay. It is also due partly to the fact that nearly all the principal local hotels and clubs have now reading rooms attached to their establishments.

Library.—The number of books added to the library during the year was 248. It is made up as follows:—Books purchased of general interest and for the Berkley and Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit Memorial Funds, and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Endowment Fund, Rs. 76; novels Rs. 55; presented by Government, learned societies, &c., Rs. 117.

The number of books in circulation during the year is larger than that of the previous year. At the close of the year the library contained 11,536 volumes. The number of old and new books circulated during the year was 36,764. The average number of books issued per day was 119. Eighty-five English, Continental, and Indian newspapers, magazines, &c., were taken in during the year and circulated 17,187 times. The average number of issues per day was 55. Three lectures were delivered during the session 1891-92. The course comprised:—1st—"The Stars, and how to observe them," by Principal R. G. Oxenham, M. A. 2nd—"The Principles of Chemical Analysis," by Surgeon-Captain T. D. C. Barry. 3rd—"Indian Flowers," by Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar. The Committee take this opportunity of specially thanking, in the name of the members of the Institute, the gentlemen who so kindly consented to lecture. During the year under report no changes were made in the staff, which worked satisfactorily under the superintendence of the Chief Librarian. The Lecture Hall Building Fund now stands as follows:—The Silas E. Sassoon presentation, Rs. 5,000; six Municipal Debentures, at 5 per cent., Rs. 3,000; balance in the Bank of Bombay to be deposited at interest this year with other sums now accruing, Rs. 401-0-3; Endowment Fund made available by vote of Society for the building when commenced, 7,528-12-10. The following office-bearers retained their seats on the Direction:—Vice-President.—Mr. J. P. Cornforth. Directors: Mr. S. D. Sassoon, Mr. C. Chambers, F. R. S., Surgeon Lieut.-Col. G. Waters, Mr. C. T. Burke, B. E., M. Inst. C.E., and Mr. H. W. Uloth. The following office-bearers retired, but were re-elected:—President: Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R. E. Vice-Presidents: Mr. S. S. Solomon, and Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., F. R. I. B. A., Assoc. M. Inst. C. E. Directors.—Mr. S. E. Shellim, Mr. D. Gostling, C. E., F. R. I. B. A., Mr. A. F. Turner, Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. G. A. Maconachie, M. D., Mr. J. Douglas and Mr. T. A. Savage. Honorary Treasurer: Mr. K. B. Wagle, M. A. Honorary Secretary: Mr. H. F. Weston. A statement comparing the receipts and expenditure of the year under review with those of 1890-91 is appended. The amount expended for the purchase of books is Rs. 668-10, being Rs. 65-5 more than the previous year. Expenditure of establishment charges has been steadily cut down from Rs. 4,186-10-10 in 1887-88 to Rs. 3,343-12 in the year under review, notwithstanding the fact that the circulation of books and periodicals has considerably increased in recent years. The amount of expenditure in the purchase of Indian newspapers and periodicals shows an increase, of Rs. 147-7-6. This is owing to the payment during the year under review for certain purchases made in the previous year. On purchase of newspapers and periodicals (English) there is a decrease of expenditure of Rs. 134-4-6, due to certain bills not being presented for payment till after the close of the year. The Endowment Fund now amounts to Rs. 7,528-12-10, showing an increase of Rs. 427-13-0 over last year's amount. At the end of last year there was a balance of receipts over payments on account of Burkley Memorial Funds of Rs. 333-4-11, out of which a sum of Rs. 287-4-0 was expended in the purchase of scientific books, &c. Against this disbursement interest has accrued during the year to the extent of Rs. 232-1-5, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 328-2-4 to be carried forward for expenditure during the year 1892-93. Receipts for Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit Memorial Fund, on the 31st March, 1892, including previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 47-12-9. Books to the value of Rs. 46-4-0 were purchased from this fund up to the end of the year, leaving a balance of one rupee eight annas and eight pies. Receipts for Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Endowment Fund, on the 31st March, 1892, including previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 37-14-0. Books to the value of Rs. 36-14-0 were purchased during the year from this Fund, leaving a balance of one rupee. A sum of Rs. 666-11-0 was expended on miscellaneous (including gas charges) during the year, showing a decrease of Rs. 9-15-6 over the amount expended in the previous year. The sanction of Government and the members of the Institute having been obtained to let certain unused portions of the lower hall of the building, an expenditure of Rs. 794-2-10 was incurred in making the necessary additions and alterations. The large sum of Rs. 1,124-11-6 was paid during the year on account of Municipal rates and taxes. This includes charges for about two and a-half years. An appeal against the imposition of such taxes was made last year to the Municipal Commissioner, but without success. Nine catalogues with two appendices, each valued at Rs. 22-8, were sold during the year, leaving a balance of 108 catalogues and 499 appendices still in hand.

Mr. Acworth, in moving the adoption of this report, said that his connection with that Institute did not extend to a long period, but still he had learned from the report several facts which demanded their careful attention. In the first instance the number of ordinary members had decreased by 36. Then, again, there was the distracting fact that the number of visitors making use of the reading room was reduced to one-half of the number of those who made use of it during the preceding year. They had lent the ground-floor for Rs. 150, but they had received notice from the occupants to the effect that they would vacate the premises, if the rent were not reduced. Mr. Acworth thought that they should endeavour to enhance the income by every possible means. They were indebted to Drs. Barry, Kirtikar and Mr. Oxenham for delivering lectures during the last year, and the chairman expressed a hope that useful lectures will be delivered this year also. He begged to move the first resolution, which was to the effect that the report be adopted, printed and circulated amongst the members.

Mr. S. Solomon, in seconding the proposition, remarked that in Mr. Acworth they found a worthy successor of Colonel Merewether.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

The audited accounts were approved and adopted. A vote of thanks to Messrs. Solomon, Tomlinson, G. T. Mackrow, W. A. Haig Brown, F. D. Spencer, and the governing bodies of the Institute for the last year was accorded.

The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

LECTURE ON THE BRAIN.

ON Saturday night, at the Wilson's College, before a large and attentive gathering of ladies and gentlemen, Dr. Alexander delivered a lecture on the "Brain as the Organ of the Mind," illustrated by several diagrams. Dr. Maconochie was in the chair. The lecturer said that the subject appealed to many branches of research and traversed the borders of physics and physiology, of philosophy and metaphysics, and of medicine and pathology. After discussing the subject in its scientific aspects and giving the nature and development of the brain in lower animals, the doctor said that the value of the brain as an organ of mind depends on its size. The average weight of a European brain is 46 to 52 ounces. In monkeys, the nearest to man in animal structure, the brain is small, the weight of a *chimpanzee's* brain is from 10 to 15 ounces. In human beings at the age of ten the brain is 1·14 of the weight of the body, at twenty 1·30, and at later periods 1·36 of the weight of the body. At the age of seven the brain is nearly of full size, being in the male 5·6 and in female 10-11 of its final volume. There is a difference in the brain weight of men and women, the former average 49 to 50 ounces, while the latter 44 to 45 ounces, leaving a margin of 10 per cent. in favour of the former. Too much emphasis must not be laid on size, however, because the natural changes of age tend to diminish the intelligence, and it increases with muscular development, and three-fifths of idiots have larger heads than sensible men, while some able men have had small heads and some large. Here the lecturer gave the weights of the brains of several eminent personages. He further said that there is a difference between the sexes, which is increased by culture, and also between savages and civilized in favour of the latter, and that the minimum weight of the brain is 30 ounces, below which idiocy is inevitable. The seat of intelligence is not the whole brain, because the little brain or *cerebellum* is associated with complex movements, as walking and speaking. The older physiologists, by cutting off slices of the brains of animals found that the grey matter of the *cerebrum* was connected with perception and will. In the Franco-German War, Professor Hitzig applied electricity to the surface of a soldier's brain, this led to further experiments, and finally to the discovery that certain small areas of the brain were connected with movements of certain organs, as the hand and the foot; these he called motor areas. The results of such experiments have shown that the hemispheres of the brain may be divided into a frontal area, chiefly concerned with intelligence and will, a middle area devoted to motor and ideo-motor functions, and a posterior region, chiefly taken up with sensation. Thus the seat of intelligence is in the hemispheres within certain restricted regions and connected with the grey matter upon the surface of those regions. Dr. Ferrier goes further and states that it has formation and sensation; the brain acts as a single organ, but for intellectual processes, it is a dual organ; disease in one hemisphere not destroying intelligence, but mental operations may continue, being carried on by the other hemisphere, perhaps with less vigour, but with no less precision. Descartes' suggestion about the pineal gland as the seat of the soul, is no longer tenable. The usefulness of brain, as an organ of mind, depends on its being well nourished. The brain is the most delicate organ of the body and requires most nourishment. About one-fifth of the blood in the whole system goes to it. To further its nourishment, it is supplied with an infinite number of small fine blood-vessels. These are contained in one of the coverings and dip down into all the convolutions. The whole is an elaborate arrangement to secure the rapid evolution of a vast amount of energy. Its temperature rises during energetic exercise of the mind and the volume of blood going to it is increased. Along with the rapid blood-supply there must be an equally rapid removal of waste products, otherwise serious consequences will ensue. Dr. Alexander here referred to the recent controversy of Sir James C. Browne regarding the education of women, who strongly opposed the present system in the English High Schools and deprecated men and women competing for academical honours.

In conclusion, the lecturer said that matter is but a medium for transmitting the energy of the invisible, which appears in its simplest form as physical and chemical force. As yet the simple vegetative life is entangled among the physical and chemical phenomena, trans mitting the invisible energy into visible and leading to higher attainments. It is confined at first to reflex and automatic action, being controlled only by the past. It is not yet in possession of an organ which shall transmute the visible energy into invisible and so complete the chain of causation. Hence new phenomena emerges, and a new force called mental force, referable to an entity of the soul, mind, or spirit. Like the preceding it comes not to destroy but to fulfil. It is superinduced upon the forces physical, chemical, and vital already present, leading them upwards to higher functions. The chain of causation now approaches completion, for not only is there an instrument to transmute invisible to visible energy, but to transmute the past of the physical to what may be called the metaphysical, hence arise the phenomena of consciousness, knowledge, feeling, and will.

A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman terminated the meeting.

BOMBAY YARNS IM CHINA.

MESSRS. Framjee Hormasjee and Co.'s cotton circular dated Hongkong, August 3, says:—The past fortnight has been more or less a repetition of the previous one. Prices have been all round well-maintained, with a hardening tendency in a few instances. All the counts have come in for their proportionate share of demand, Nos. 10 and 20 leading, whereas Nos. 16 and 12 are enquired for but moderately.

No. 20 has developed no new features of importance, the previous rates are maintained, and the volume of business transacted is much the same as that of the previous fortnight.

The moderate enquiry noticed in our last as regards Nos. 16 and 12 still continues, prices rule much the same, and if anything a slightly upward tendency is noticeable in favourite and high class spinnings, but good, medium and common thread have not undergone any change for the better, but remain in much the same situation as before.

No. 10 heads the list as regards the extent of business put through and is in brisk enquiry at previous rates, but favourite marks have fetched slightly higher prices, and are eagerly taken up. Its stocks are reduced to a very low figure.

The sales of the fortnight total 9,000 bales, comprising about

3,100 bales of	No. 20	sold at	$ 66½	to	$ 73
1,100 ,,	,, 16	,, at	,, 64	to	,, 71½
1,100 ,,	,, 12	,, at	,, 53	to	,, 63
3,600 ,,	,, 10	,, at	,, 53	to	,, 66
100 ,,	,, 8-6	,, at	,, 54	to	,, 56

leaving unsold stocks at 5,000 bales.

The Shanghai market is reported to have experienced an advance of half a tael to a tael, but the extent of business done has been on a moderate scale, about 6,000 bales having changed ownership. Stocks there are said to be about 10,000 bales. No. 20 experienced the most demand, Nos. 10 and 16 coming next.

The Japan market is reported to be at a standstill. Barring a few transactions in the beginning of 350 bales yarn and 450 bales cotton, the past fortnight has well-nigh proved a blank. However, holders are firm and previous rates are maintained.

A TRAGEDY AT FILLIS'S CIRCUS.

ON Sunday, July 24th, an accident happened during the performance with the lions at Fillis's Circus at Batavia. The "Nieuwsblad" says that Russell on the previous evening laid on blows so unmercifully that is was expected the lions would attack him every moment. Fortunately everything passed off well, and he left the cage amid much applause. On Sunday the lions seemed to remember the rough treatment of the previous evening and were shy and unwilling from the first, so that Russell had often to make some rapid movements to keep them in front of him. At the part of the show where Russell sits on Pasha's back and fires a pistol something happened which must still make the spectators shudder. Through the smoke a lion was seen sitting upon a man; the former position being reversed. How this happened it is difficult to say. Russell slipped off, fell forward in the cage, and Pasha immediatety caught him by the left shoulder and back. Fortunately the beast did not use his teeth, but tore Russell's body with his claws. Now commenced a struggle between the beast and the wounded man, assisted by the circus people with pikes. The victory remained with the latter, but Russell left the cage seriously wounded. He was taken to the hospital to have his wounds attended to, but was able to leave, and he is now being treated at his hotel. The tiger (Scindia) also showed his true nature, and the trainer had to use the whip. The animal then attacked a native in the rear, and this native will find a sitting position uncomfortable for some-time to come. Fillis's Circus is now performing at Batavia town for the benefit of the Chinese. Pasha once tried to eat up Captain Russell, while he was in Calcutta, and since there he has shown himself vicious on several occasions. Lately Mr. Neys, Government clerk at Batavia, entered the lions cage of Fillis's Circus, attended by the lion Tamer, Mdme Cheradze. He was not at all disturbed by the ordeal, and when he was among the animals poured out a glass of champagne and drank to his fair guide. He did not venture in the cage for any monetary consideration, but simply to test his nerves.

THE JULGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, which was incorporated on the 22nd February last, was held yesterday evening, at the registered office of the company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, under the presidency of Mr. Mathuradass Gocuidass. It appeared that the first start of the company was made by the directors by purchasing from Mr. Goculdass Madhowjee the lands, buildings, bungalows, machinery, implements, business, and good-will, and all other moveable and immoveable property of the ginning factory at Julgaum, formerly belonging to Mr. Premjee Tricumdass, but at the time of the purchase to Mr. Goculdass Madhowjee, at the price of Rs. 50,000, which purchase-money was paid to Mr. Goculdass by handing him 200 fully paid-up shares of the company. Soon after the purchase of the factory the directors made further additions to the machinery. The chief object of the company was to build a pressing factory in conjunction with the above ginning factory at Julgaum, consequently a pressing factory is being erected. The work of setting up of the whole machinery and of the building is drawing near completion, and it is hoped the whole machinery will be soon working. To provide ample supply of water the directors thought of excavating the old well in the compound of the factory. The total cost of the new buildings, well, and machinery, will reach about Rs. 85,000. The following directors' report was put before the meeting and adopted:—The credit balance of the profit and loss account is Rs. 5,748-6-7, and your directors recommend that a dividend of Rs. 10 per share be declared payable therefrom, for the period ending in 31st July, 1892, which will absorb Rs. 5,000, and from the balance Rs. 748-6-7 to pay Rs. 41 to our accountant and office manager, Mr. Nusserwanjee Bapoojee Fachukra, as compensation for the trouble he took in performing the company's business since its commencement, and also to pay Rs. 25 to Mehta Gella Kallidas, who also performed stores work and wrote Namoo (Gujeratee book) in Bombay, and that the balance of Rs. 623-6-7 be carried forward. Messrs. Mathuradass Goculdass, Mooljee Anundjee, Abbjee Oomersey, and Bhugwandass Chatoorbhooj, who being the provisional directors, retire under article 66 of the Articles of Association of the company, but are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint one or more auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration." A dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share, as recommended in the directors' report, was declared payable on and after the 29th instant, Messrs. Mathuradass Goculdass, Mooljee Anundjee. Abhajee Oomersey and Bhugwandass Chatoorbhoj, who being provisional directors retired, were unanimously re-elected, Mr. Dinshaw N. Belgaumwalla was elected an auditor of the company on a remuneration of Rs. 75.

A usual vote of thanks to the directors, secretaries, and chairman of the company terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

RACQUET HANDICAP.

SINGLE.

1st Round			2nd Ties.
Tod	+ 10	bye	
Steal	+ 5	bye	
Smith	0	bye	
Wright	+ 7	ties	
Delaporta	+ 5		
Morris	+ 5	1	
Thom	+ 8		
Macleod	+ 6	bye	
Rogers	+ 5	bye	
Rickards	+ 3	bye	

DOUBLES.

Tod / Gell	+ 3	bye
Rickards / Simpson	+ 3	
Steel / Delaporta	+ 2	
Thom / Rogers	+ 4	
Smith / Wright	0	
Morris / Macleod	+ 2	bye

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THESE sports, which were postponed last week on account of the heavy rain, will be held on Wednesday next, weather permitting.

The following will comprise the events:—

I.—TENT PEGGING.

II.—JUMPING COMPETITION.
Horses.
Ponies.

III.—BALL COMPETITION.

Competitors to take polo balls off three posts, each 30 yards distant, at full gallop.

IV.—POLO BALL CHASE.

Competitors to ride over one hurdle to a flag, dismount, run 10 yards, pick up two polo balls, and return over hurdle. First pass the post to win. Riders must carry the polo balls in their hands. Open to horses and ponies.

V.—BARE-BACKED SPIRAL RACE.

Competitors to ride bare-backed in and out of flags.

Entries to be made at the Bombay Gymkhana before mid-day on Wednesday, or sent to Mr. F. C. Allen, honorary secretary.

THE TYPHOON AT FORMOSA.

H. M. S. Firebrand which has arrived from Takow at Hongong has carried there a brief account of the destruction done by the typhoon at Formosa. The Firebrand was lying in the Takow anchorage, when a telegram was received from Commodore Palisser on the 18th July that a typhoon was travelling from the south in the direction of Formosa. Preparations were made by laying out anchors and clearing the vessel as far as possible, and at noon on the 20th the barometer began to fall. That night the whole of the crew were actively engaged about the ship, and at 1 30 a.m. on the 21st she was struck by heavy squalls from the south-east accompanied by heavy rain. The force of the wind was from 10 to 12, and the Firebrand dragged her anchors. She was eventually brought up close to the shore. As all the junks in the lagoon were blown ashore—one, indeed, being lifted a quarter of a mile inland, the outlook was not at all pleasant for those on board the gunboat, but the danger was faced with all that pluck and hardihood which has ever distinguished British sailors in the face of danger. Between 9 and 10 p.m. the storm was at its height, the barometer having fallen steadily from 29·84 on the 20th to 28·60. At 10-30 the centre of the typhoon passed over the lagoon and after about forty minutes' calm the wind which had been gradually veering from S.E. to S.S.W., began to blow with tremendous force from N.N.W. and the barometer rose quickly. By noon on the 22nd the typhoon had passed over, but the sea was running so heavily that the commander of the Firebrand deemed it prudent to remain at anchor till the 29th when he steamed for Hongkong. Considerable damage has been done to property on the island. The telegraph wires have all been blown down, and there is scarcely a house in Takow which has not suffered. Only one life was lost there, but at a village six miles south of Takow it is reported that 200 houses have been destroyed and many lives lost. At noon on the 21st a shock of earthquake was felt at Takow. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the officers and crew of the Firebrand, who on the nights of the 20th and 21st had a most undesirable experience. The precautions taken by Commander Tufnell without doubt saved the ship, and if she had gone ashore there is every probability that all the crew would not have got ashore. The conduct of the commander and his officers, who ably seconded his efforts, is spoken of highly, and the officers are just as well pleased with the behaviour of the men. The typhoon is the most severe that has passed over Formosa within the memory of the present inhabitants.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 23.
Vigil of Saint Bartholomew, Apostle and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong.—Hymns 419 and 432.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24.
Festival of Saint Bartholomew.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral.)—Hymns 419, 320, and 175.

ST. PETERS' CHURCH, MAZAGON.
St. Bartholomew.
Tuesday, 8 p.m.—Choral Evensong; Sermon by Rev. W. D. Nanson.
Wednesday, 7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.

JULES VERNE used to be an athlete in his younger days, but he is now a cripple and limps badly. This is the result of a shot from the revolver of an insane nephew, who explained that he was anxious to see his uncle an Academician, and thought that his action could attract attention and sympathy to his beloved relative.

VIENNA
INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION
FOR MUSIC AND THEATRICAL APPLIANCES
OPEN FROM MAY TO THE 9TH OCTOBER, 1892.
SPLENDID SHADED PARK AND AVENUE,
LARGE NEWLY-BUILT THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL.
EVERY DAY
PERFORMANCES AND CONCERTS,
OLD VIENNA, 1692.
DIORAMA, MARIONETTES,
EXCELLENT RESTAURANTS AND BARS.
KARLSBAD only 12 hours (by train) distant from VIENNA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

LOANS!
ON PERSONAL SECURITY, combined with LIFE POLICIES.
On Shares and Stocks.
On House Property.
On Deposits with the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited.
The Undersigned is authorized by a Mofussil Bank to negotiate the abovementioned and other classes of Loans.
F. L. McAFEE,
Auditor and Public Accountant,
9, Church Gate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.
THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.
Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially
NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,
Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.
IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.
PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.
MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum when the balance is not under Rs. 1,000.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE'S VALUABLE HAIR DYE.
THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.
Price Rs. 2-8. Packing extra.
BASU AND NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lalpoora, 2,140 tons, Captain John Stone, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo and 54 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain J T Lewis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (9th August), with a cargo of timber and two deck passengers.

THE s s Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain H G Weber, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Hamburg (10th July), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeded to Trieste per s s Elektra, Capt G Mariani, yesterday, at 8 p m:—Mrs Ruthgulst Consul-General F Stockinger, Rev L E Karlsson, child and infant, Mr B Wahren and Mr M Lampheimer.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Elektra, 1,996 tons, Captain G Mariani, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Windrath, Mr F Stockinger, Mr B Wahren, Mr Max Lampheimer, Revd Karlsson and two children, Mrs Ruthynist and 4 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R. Rubattino, Captain G. Merello, sailing on the 23rd inst:—For Genoa.—Mrs. Feterli and ayah. For Alexandria—Mr. M. P. Nicolaidi and Mr. E. Thomides. For Messina—Mr. and Mrs. Martinelli and one child. For Port Said—Mrs. Catherina and one child. For Aden—Mr. Rodolico.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's s s Malacca, 2,615 tons, Captain P W Case, will sail to-day for China, &c, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Malwa, 1,694 tons, Captain C F Preston, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Mr Knook Fai Ting. From Singapore—Mr Allibhoy. From Colombo—Mr Laccum, Mr Lidbetter, Mr Valeram, Mr Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mr Shaik Mahomed Ally Fazal, Mr Xahis, Mr Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy and Mr Mosla Ali Hoosein. From Melbourne—Mrs A Blunt. From Yokohama to London—Mrs Cavendish. From different ports—8 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Rosetta	2089	Gadd	B	P & O Co
„ Naderi	1168	McAlister	C	B & P S N Co
„ Mobile	9 6	McAdam	D	B & P S N Co
„ Rheinfels	1773	Weber	E	Glade & Co
„ Ehrenfels	1521	Warckmeis'r.	F	Glade & Co
H M I M S Magdala	......		H J	Government
S.S. Swordsman	719	Nacoda	K	A Munjee
„ Somali	...	Francis	L	V Ebrahim
„ Saburmati	...	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
„ Wistow Hall	2238	Barclay	M	E Bates & Co
„ Kaveri	...	Nacoda	N	Shepherd & Co
„ Almora	1719	Ingram	Q	M Mackenzie
„ Neera	...	Nacoda	Alongside L	Shepherd & Co
„ Poonani	...	do.	30 tons crane	do.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No	Company or Agents.
S.S. Malacca	2615	Case	1	P & O Co
„ Roumania	2207	Young	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ R Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F Branchi
„ Sutlej	2103	Worcester	4	P & O Co
„ Malwa	1694	Preston	5	P & O Co
„ City of Edinburgh	2102	Frame	6	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Achille	1216	Costanzo	7	J Janni
„ Elektra	1996	Mariani	8	J Janni
„ Ionia	3573	Boyle	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Mary Boyts	2431	Bice	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Methley Hall	2182	Buck	12	E Bates & Co
„ Emir	2020	Robson	13	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Wistow Hall	2257	Barclay	15	E Bates & Co
„ Aston Hall	2254	McFee	16	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Nawab......2041...Mathewson...Turner Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Rheinfels (s)	Weber	Hamburg, July 10.
22	Byculla (s)	Lewis	Rangoon, Aug 9.
	Malwa (s)	Preston	Shanghai, July 30.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Elektra (s)	Mariani	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer R Rubattino, Merello, for Genoa, &c.
„ Malacca, Case, for China, &c.
„ Lalpoora, Stone, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Karagola for Karachi.
„ Kilwa for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
„ Nawab for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Loodiana for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Rosetta for China, &c.
„ Achille for Trieste, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel	Commander	From
9	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
	Ehrenfels s	Warckmeister	Hamburg & Antwerp via Bombay.
10	Simla s	Robertson	Bombay.
11	La Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay.
12	B. Hall s	Barnes	Liverpool via Bombay.
	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay.
14	City of Edinburgh s	Frame	Liverpool via Bombay.
15	Albion s	Race	Hull.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel	Commander	To
10	Pemba s	Rothwell	Bombay.
11	Simla s	Robertson	Persian Gulf.
	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden.
12	Ehrenfels s	Warckmeister	Bombay.
	Almora s	Ingram	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Branksome Hall, Barnes, Sir Charles Forbes & Co., for Liverpool.
„ City of Edinburgh, Frame, Ewart Ryrie & Co (not known).
„ Albion, Race, Ralli Brothers, (not known).

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To
April.					
2	B Tower	Purse	Cardiff		
July.					
22	Cossack H. M's	Cross	Sea	10	Perim
August.					
1	Melbridge	Ward	Cardiff	12	Kurrachee
2	Ataka	Bement	Cardiff	11	Calcutta
4	Mount Tabor	Munro	Jeddah		
6	Meyun	Mitchell	Somali Coast.	11	Somali Coast
8	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	13	Hodeida
	Misir	M Damir	Hodeida	11	Red Sea
9	Parramatta	Haris	London	9	Sydney
	Avoca	Campbell	London		Brisbane
	Amazone	Tazegabel	Zanzibar	10	Marseilles
10	Orion	Wallusching	Bombay		Trieste
	Africa	Gherardo	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Reichstag	Elson	Zanzibar		Hamburg
	Loango	Carruthers	New York	14	Ras Rawaya
	Urania	Smith	Java	11	Port Said F O
11	C Mackinnon	Bahram	Madras		London
	Oceanien	Fiaschi	Marseilles		Australia
	S Berkhud	Baker	Somali Coast	13	Somali Coast
	Hohenstaufen	Roben	Australia	11	Bremen
	Tripoli	Coates	Madras		Marseilles
	Cossac H M's	Cross	Perim		
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay		
12	Oceana	Stewart	Sydney	12	London
	Saint Oswald	Attre	Saigon		Liverpool
	Bayern	Engelbart	Bremen		China
	Pigeon H M's	Gray	Perim		
	Stalheim	Henson	Ilo Ilo		Gibraltar F O
	Tuna	Peters	Somali Coast.	13	Somali Coast
	Calliope	Fleetham	Pondicherry.	12	Port Said F O
14	Achille	Conslanzo	Trieste	14	Bombay
	Urbino	Carr	Kurrachee		Hull
	Bundesrath	Issendorff	Hamburg	15	Zanzibar
15	Rei de Portugal	Pinheiro	Zanzibar		Lisboa
	Eton	Newcomb	Manilla		Port Said F O

Aden, 15th August.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted beyond Battambang. Moulmein route to Siam right.

Mauritius and Madagascar mail, via Zanzibar, closes at Aden 10 a.m., on Wednesday, 24th instant at 6 p.m. on Monday, the 22nd August.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 22.

WE have nothing fresh to chronicle in the way of market news from Europe and America, the latest telegraphic advices to hand having been embraced by our report, under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	... Inc.	Rs.	18,82,086
„ „ Branches	...... „	„	38,558
Other Deposits	......	„	12,96,875
Government Securities	......Dec.	„	2,94,228
Loans „	...... „	„	5,27,785
Bills Discounted	...... „	„	18,466
Cash with other Banks	...... Inc.	„	30,259
Cash and Currency Notes	...... „	„	48,33,284

A large accession, say to the extent of nearly 19 lakhs, to Government Deposits at the head office of the Presidency Bank, contributed materially to swell the Cash Balance to over 322½ lakhs, or an increase of more than 48¼ lakhs during the week ending on Saturday, as disclosed by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon. At the same time, it will be noticed from the figures, which we give above, that from other directions also the current of Money continued to flow into the coffers of the Bank, adding to the already existing superfluity; for though, in the item of Bills Discounted, the falling off had again been trifling, it had been material in Loans, while Private Deposits had increased by some 13 lakhs, the total diminution in trade requirements (with a portion of which native holidays may be credited) shown by the Return is represented by some 18½ lakhs, against 4½ lakhs at the close of the preceding week. There had been a further realization of Government Securities in the week under notice to the extent of three lakhs.

COTTON, WHEAT, AND SEEDS.—These markets have all remained closed to-day for yet another native holiday.

Telegrams to hand this morning from the Cotton growing districts report more or less rain to have fallen over the whole of the area, ranging from ·07 cents at Agra in the Bengal circle, to 2 inches 79 cents at Veerumgaum, in the Dhollera circle. The fall, generally, had been heavier in the Dhollera districts and at Broach than in other parts, and in the former, the plants required fine weather at Wudwan, and were slightly damaged by rain at Veerumgaum; but at Bhownugger, and Broach, the crop was flourishing, and could scarcely look better than it did in the latter district. In the Bengal circle generally a spell of fine weather was needed, and the same was the case in most of the districts of the Oomrawattee circle, the plants at Oomrawattee itself having been slightly damaged by too much rain; but, on the whole, the crop continued to flourish. Cotton sowing had begun in the Hubli district of the Dharwar circle.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	316	bales.
Wheat	21,933	cwts.
Linseed	3,465	„
Rapeseed	2,570	„
Poppyseed	766	„
Groundnuts	786	„
Castorseed	1,245	„
Rice	1,533	„

FREIGHTS are dull in the absence of any demand for tonnage worth mentioning; but rates are quoted as before.

EXCHANGE, in presence of the news of an advance in the price of silver in both the governing markets, as noticed in our last report, opened firmer this morning, at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 2⅝d. for Demand, and 1s. 2 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, for August-September delivery, at which latter rate we heard of a fair amount of Bills having been placed. Later on 1s. 2⅝d. was accepted for ready Telegraphic; but the demand for Bank remittance has been very limited to-day on account of the Piece-Goods Bazaar being closed for a native holiday, and, meantime, the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 2 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2⅝d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 23-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 2 13-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·56	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has declined from Saturday afternoon's quotations for Money, Fours having been quoted ⅛ per cent. lower, at 104 9-16 for cash; but, for Account, previous rates have been maintained at 104⅞ for the end of this month, and 104¼ for September, the market closing firm at 104⅝ for cash. 103, nominal, is the rate for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES are neglected on all lines, and beyond an advance of Rs. 5 in Connaught, and a decline of Rs. 10 in Imperial Mill Shares; and an advance of Rs. 5 in Munmar Press, we make no change in our list this evening.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending August 20, as compared with the statement of August 13, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	August 13. Rs.	August 20. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	36,50,000	36,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	41,16,770	59,98,856
Do. do. at Branches	58,52,318	58,90,876
Other Deposits	3,94,61,544	4,07,58,419
Post Bills	4,230	4,469
Cash Credits, undrawn	27,21,659	27,71,088
Rs.	6,58,09,521	6,90,73,706
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	1,15,29,708	1,12,35,480
Cash Credits on do. do.	85,05,193	77,47,866
Loans do. do. do.	1,18,55,940	1,13,28,155
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,790	1,271
Bills Discounted and purchased	50,84,087	59,65,601
Stamps, &c.	14,601	14,573
Dead Stock ...... Rs. 6,77,537 Applied in reduction ... „ 2,85,000	3,92,537	3,92,537
Bullion	......	......
Cash Balances with other banks	93,171	1,23,430
Cash and Currency Notes	2,74,31,509	3,22,64,793
Rs.	6,58,09,521	6,90,73,706

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending August 16, as compared with the statement of August 9, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	August 9. Rs.	A.	P.	August 16. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	48,00,000	0	0	48,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,10,30,608	0	5	1,8[illegible],30,234	12	6
Other Deposits, &c.	6,12,52,6[illegible]9	1	8	6,09,03,307	5	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,95,404	12	4	2,69,157	2	3
Sundries	29,01,162	15	2	29,23,050	13	3
Rs.	11,02,79,784	13	7	10,69,25,750	1	9
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,18,35,488	0	0	1,16,25,216	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	51,85,212	4	0	55,53,142	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	77,26,376	6	8	77,56,335	12	7
Credits on do.	65,78,359	3	1	64,31,881	4	6
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,53,63,250	13	4	1,51,49,916	12	11
Balances with other Banks	4,18,602	7	6	4,26,436	2	10
Bullion	1,58,543	9	8	1,58,198	7	7
Dead Stock	12,29,840	1	2	12,31,351	2	3
Stamps	9,988	15	1	9,529	15	3
Sundries	18,33,99[illegible]	10	6	17,49,931	15	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office	3,12,13,660	2	4	2,88,36,045	9	5
Do. at Branches	2,82,26,468	4	3	2,81,97,764	11	1
Rs.	11,02,79,784	13	7	10,69,25,750	1	9

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to August 16, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	10,14,005	Dec.
Do. at Branches	19,86,369	do.
Other Deposits	3,49,302	do.
Post Bills	26,248	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,57,660	Inc.
Loans	29,960	do.
Accounts of Credit	1,46,478	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	7,13,334	do.
Cash at Head Office	25,77,614	do.
Do. at Branches	28,703	do.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 21.

10 p.m. ... 80·4

MONDAY, AUGUST 22.

6 a.m. ... 78·4
10 a.m. ... 82·4
2 p.m. ... 83·9
4 p.m. ... 83·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BOWMAN—August 12, at 2½, Mearns Street, Greenock, Scotland, the wife of Captain James Bowman, Aden, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CARDEW—WHITE—August 3, at St. John's Church, Woking, by the Rev. W. Blunt, assisted by the Rev. J. Gill, Herbert Walter, 3rd son of Capt. C. B. Cardew (late 74th Highlanders) and the Hon'ble Mrs. Cardew, of East Hill, Liss Hampshire, to Annie Maud, 2nd daughter of Major-Genl. J. H. White, late Royal Engineers, Bombay, retired.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

JENNINGS—August 13, at Rajkote, of enteric fever, Annie Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Surgeon-Captain W E Jennings, 23rd Bombay L Infantry, aged 25 years.

SHILLINGFORD—August 4, at Bongong Factory, Mozufferpur, James George Shillingford, third son of the late Charles A Shillingford, of Munshye Factory, Purneah, aged 26 years and 9 months.

WILLIAMSON—August 16, at Mandla, C P, Guy Greville, the infant son of the Rev H D Williamson, C M S, aged 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1892

THE Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the elaborate Report of the Committee appointed more than a year ago to inquire into the poverty and destitution prevalent among the Europeans and Eurasians in Calcutta, has just been published. At the outset Sir Charles Elliott recalls that when addressed on the subject in the cold weather of 1891 by the District Charitable Society and the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association with the request that he should appoint a Commission of Inquiry he decided to ask a representative Committee to inquire into the whole subject, but that he declined to commit the Government to new financial responsibilities, and intimated that the private charity in Calcutta was sufficient to deal with local requirements, if it were properly organised and directed. This was not the view of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prinsep, president of the Calcutta District Charitable Society, who asked for the interposition of Government on the ground that European and Eurasian poverty in the capital had become prominent and pressing in consequence of insufficient means of relief. Sir Charles Elliott claims that the conclusions of the Committee of Inquiry show that his views on that point were fairly correct—a contention which is fully substantiated by an enumeration of the various charitable funds existing side by side in Calcutta, which show that after nearly a thousand children of the impoverished class were provided with free schooling and board, and the almshouse and charitable homes have accommodated those who resort to them, the two thousand paupers remaining have the benefit of endowments in the hands of the charitable trustees, amounting to over eleven lakhs, or fifty-four rupees per head. Indeed, it would appear as if the ne'er-do-wells were hard put to it to overtake the funds provided for their demoralisation, without reference to the large amount of relief afforded by the hospitals, which are also largely endowed, and to which they freely resort.

The Committee of Inquiry undertook the investigation in a very thorough-going spirit. Five sub-committees were appointed, each of which tackled portions of the subject, the first being the statistics of pauperism in Calcutta; second, the statistics of charitable institutions and endowments; third, avenues of employment; fourth, the consideration of proposals for the amendment of the European Vagrancy Act, which may be here dismissed as quite unnecessary, the existing Act being stringent enough for all purposes; and, fifth, the education, training, and housing of the submerged tenth. The Indo-Europeans, that is to say, the domiciled European community in Calcutta and Howrah and Eurasians of all degrees of mixed blood, were found to number 21,000, of whom over 3,000 were in receipt of relief in one form or another, giving a percentage of 15·7 in a state of pauperism. Of 10,000 Europeans, men, women, and children, over 800 are in receipt of relief, the percentage being 7·9. Of the Eurasians, numbering 10,623, two thousand three hundred and seventy-five are paupers, the percentage being 22·3. The percentage of pauperism among the Europeans is considerably larger than any obtaining in England, while the percentage amongst the Eurasians, 22·3 per cent, exceeds so far as is known that in any community elsewhere. Forty-seven per cent. of the pauperised are children, while the proportion of married women is excessive. The Committee trace this excessive pauperism to the special conditions of the British occupation of India. Analysing its causes, they find that the increasing competition for employment on the part of natives of the country is the most direct and immediate, while defects of character and temperament, and the mal-administration of charitable relief aggravated the evil. Originally the Indo-Europeans held almost all the subordinate posts of the Public Service which required a knowledge of English, and found employment in similar work in business-houses connected with English trade and commerce. All this was changed when the Government Educational system was introduced, by which a large number of Bengalis acquired a competent knowledge of English, and, being able to live upon smaller wages than the Indo-Europeans, supplanted them in minor clerkships. As time went on the competition became more severe, and the cheaply-educated natives, who had had a University training, ousted the domiciled Europeans and Eurasians from Deputy-Magistracys and Deputy-Collectorships, as well as from the position of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs. In the former posts the percentage held by Indo-Europeans in 1862 was 31·6, which fell steadily, till in 1890 it was but 11·8. In the former year the Indo-European Subordinate Judges and Munsifs were nearly a third. In 1890 they were *nil*. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks on this state of things that if Indo-Europeans desire to improve their position in this respect they must educate themselves up to the point which is required for the service of the State. The Government can do nothing more than see that Europeans and Eurasians, domiciled in India, receive fair treatment, equally with other persons included in the term "Natives of India." Yet it is frankly admitted that while Indo-Europeans are driven out of the field they formerly occupied, it is hardly possible for them to find a place in the labouring population just below them. They cannot live on the rate of wages which suffices for the Indian coolie; even as it is, they are living on the margin of existence. Their lot is hard. If they find employment in their own sphere they get only a bare subsistence, if they fail to obtain that they fall into poverty and become dependent on charity. The railway extensions provide an opening for some, but not for all. The Committee attribute the defects of character and temperament, which add to their difficulties, in part to the pride of race, which by this time ought to be considerably lessened, and partly to the enervating effects of climate and home influences. The Government regards the correction of such defects as outside its scope; it is the work of parents and teachers, and of ministers of religion. That such failings are not irremediable is shown by the fact that many Indo-Europeans have raised themselves to positions of trust and emolument by force of character, and steady conduct. As we have already indicated, a large place amongst the causes of the prevailing pauperism is assigned to the demoralising effects of the injudicious administration of charitable relief. The different charities dispense funds, exclusive of those spent on natives of India, amounting to Rs. 36,000 a year. The Charitable Homes are maintained at a cost of Rs. 56,000 a year. Boarding-schools and endowments affording free education have an income exclusive of fees paid by pupils amounting to a lakh and three-quarters. The Resolution considers it self-evident that the existing charitable funds are sufficient to meet even the present congested demand for relief, and affirms that if they were properly organised, not only would pauperism be diminished, but distress would be absolutely stamped out.

The remedies by which the Committee propose to counteract the prevailing tendency to pauperism are, first, the opening up of new sources of employment; and, secondly, better organisation of relief. Under the first head two schemes have been recommended—one for the formation of an Indo-European Regiment, the State-railways and other Departments, making arrangements for the employment of well-conducted and time-expired soldiers; and, secondly, the establishment of a training ship for Eurasian boys on the Hooghly. The Government Resolution deals at considerable length with the proposal to raise an Indo-European Regiment, and points out that the cost would be serious. If the regiment were organised on the basis of a British Infantry Regiment, the cost would be 4,00,000 per annum, as compared with 1,60,000 for a Native Infantry Regiment. If the regiment be organised on a medium plan, giving non-commissioned officers and privates the same pay as in British regiments, while having the number of officers nine, instead of twenty-nine, as on the British scale, the cost would be nearly 3,00,000 per annum, eighty per cent. more than that of a native regiment. Nevertheless, the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to recommend to the Government of India the formation of a Eurasian regiment on the understanding that it takes its place as a native, and not as an English regiment, in the present army. It could not, for a long time to come, be looked on as a fighting equivalent for a British regiment, nor take its place in a front line on the North-West frontier. It could take the place of a native regiment, do cantonment and garrison duty, and, when tested in small encounters, might eventually take high rank as a military body. The boys should be taken from the free schools and orphanages to the Depot. A company might be raised here every year in this way, and in eight years the regiment would be complete. The training-ship scheme is shown to be costly, and far from promising. There is no certainty of finding employment for Eurasian lads trained to the sea, even if lads who have been passed through a training-ship moored in the river could be so regarded. No Mahomedan serang will engage a Eurasian or Goanese fireman or lascar, and European vessels coming to Calcutta bring their own crews. The Lieutenant Governor looks with greater hope to the training of Eurasian lads at the Sibpoor College as mechanics and engineers. A class of scholars are taught at that institution for five rupees per mensem, but few Indo-Europeans present themselves for tuition. With regard to the proposal that Government should undertake the formation of a Charity Organisation Society, Sir Charles Elliott considers that all that is required may be accomplished if the existing societies combine and place their own representatives on the District Charitable Society, which would thus cease to be denominational, and would combine energies and resources that are now without any unity of control. If the Educational institutions specially available for the Indo-Europeans of Calcutta be turned to full account, the community ought eventually to emerge from the slough into which it has sunk, not wholly through its own fault.

WE drew attention a year ago to the insanitary condition of the jails of this presidency, pointing out that it was annually becoming worse, and that Government had merely accepted the facts of the case without inquiring into the cause or censuring the errors to which a portion of the mortality was distinctly traceable. Since then, however, enquiry has been made, and some little improvement has been effected. Government expected much more and declares itself dissatisfied that the results are not better. The Inspector-General, in a recently-issued report, indicated the causes of this, and we are glad to find that there is a prospect of the defects which we last year accentuated being soon remedied. It is found that all the jails in the presidency with the exception of five have been overcrowded during the year, though this was relieved by transfers. But there is a prospect that within the next few months the two New Central Jails—at Ahmedabad and Hyderabad—will be completed. These, with the contemplated new buildings at Bombay, and the establishment of a permanent metal gang in Guzerat will prevent the overcrowding now complained of. But it is found this year, as it was in the two last, that on the whole extra-mural labour is more fatal than confinement within the prison walls, the prisoners being more exposed to climatic influences. An epidemic of pneumonia broke out in Ahmedabad jail, but among the Nara Gang where sickness was most rife last year, fatal cases in the year just ended were more than doubled. The Inspector-General who was then attending the Calcutta Jail Conference, hurried down to the Nara district, and the results of his investigations are made known in pages of the report. In the first place it seems the gang employed in the Hyderabad-Umarkot railway is perpetually on the move. Towards the end of last November as work at Visra was approaching a termination an advance party of a hundred prisoners with tents and equipment was sent in charge of the Deputy Jailor to prepare a new camp, six miles off. The Superintendent with the main body followed five days later. This was somewhat earlier than was expected, and as difficulty had been experienced in obtaining the necessary material the camp was not ready. The cold north wind set in before the effective sheltering of the prisoners had been completed. An epidemic of influenza naturally followed, developing in many cases into pneumonia. For this unfortunate occurrence the Inspector-General does not hold the superintendent at all to blame. He condemns the system of employing convicts on railway embankment work where they have so frequently to move their camp, a process which in the cold weather is invariably attended by sickness. But the heavy mortality at Nara was eclipsed by that reported in exceptional circumstances from the Shikarpore jail. In December last year throughout Sind the death-rate was abnormal, especially in Shikarpur. Pneumonia was the cause, and its ravages were as keenly felt within the prison walls as in the towns. So far this year sickness has been heavy, but the Inspector-General holds out a hope that the report for the current year will compare favourably with the past, notwithstanding the fact that the cold weather last year in Sind was generally unhealthy.

SPECULATING on the 5th inst., regarding the Ministerial probabilities, our London correspondent writes:—A dead-set is being made on the part of some Radicals against the "old gang," for whom Mr. Gladstone, as might be expected, is showing more tenderness than is agreeable to some of the more advanced of his followers. Mr. Mundella, Sir Lyon Playfair (whose intimate relations with Marlborough House are not in his favour with some of his own political friends), and Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth are specially objected to. Mr. Childers is out of Parliament, and if he cared for it it is considered he would be certain to go to the Lords. Mr. Mundella, it is thought, would, notwithstanding his professed democratic views, not object to a peerage, and if Sir Lyon Playfair is to be otherwise provided for he may be raised to the Upper House. Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, in the ordinary course of events, is certain to obtain a post in the Admiralty. The question of the Chairmanship of Committees was engaging close attention. The left wing of the Liberal party appeared determined that Mr. Leonard Courtney should not be reappointed. *Væ victis* is their cry, and some of them would prefer Mr. Seymour Keay or Mr. Alpheus Morton to Mr. Leonard Courtney. It is only human nature that the victors should demand the spoils, and Mr. Gladstone, who has a sneaking fondness for Mr. Courtney, will create great dissatisfaction if he retains that omniscient gentleman. Various names are being put forward as those with claims to succeed Mr. Courtney, among them Mr. Caine. The "genial ruffian" of politics hardly possesses the qualities that go to make an ideal Chairman of Committees, but it would be a politic stroke if Mr. Gladstone could muzzle such a troublesome member. Our correspondent heard some days earlier that it was proposed, on forming the Ministry to recognise the claims of what is usually called the Temperance Party, but it was difficult to see who else there is in that group besides Sir Wilfrid Lawson, on whom office could be conferred. Mr. Caine told his friends that he does not want to join the Government, but, observes our correspondent, "I have heard the same thing said by more than one honourable gentleman who will be mortally offended if he is left out."

A VLADIVOSTOCK correspondent of the leading Japanese native paper is at some pains to demonstrate to Chinese and Japanese merchants that they have no benefit to hope for in the opening of the Siberian route to Europe. In trade with these two countries Russia expects to receive much assistance in the development of her Siberian railway policy and to make the line, now being pushed on so rapidly, a pecuniary success. But this correspondent, evidently a commercial man, appears to have gone carefully into calculations as to the distances and the time in which they can be covered both by the old and the new routes. The distance from Vladivostock to St. Petersburg is 6,500 miles, and from Vancouver to Montreal 3,050, which occupies seven days and seven nights. Making allowances for the slow rate at which Russian trains travel, and the unsatisfactory condition of some parts of the line, the journey from Vladivostock to St. Petersburg it is computed will take twenty days. Allowing three days from Tokyo to Vladivostock and four days from St. Petersburg to London the whole trip, even if there were no delays, would occupy seven days. The Russian railway speed has never been known to exceed four hundred miles a day, yet the steamers now running between Japan and Canada are capable of steaming—and do steam five hundred miles a day. Thus there is little likelihood of traffic via the Canadian Pacific Railway being interfered with, and, as to the Eastern route, the correspondent calculates that the opening of the Nicaragua canal will render ships still more independent of the Siberian route. He would have merchants also bear in mind that under the pressure of competition there is every prospect of the voyage to Europe *via* Suez Canal being shortened by ten days or even more, in which case the choice will lie between the two sea routes, more particularly when the risks of delay and breakage on Russian railways are taken into account. The only advantage, which the Vladivostock writer will admit Russia is likely to gain, is the power to transport men and arms to the East, and this she will be able to do with a rapidity hitherto unattained. In cases where it becomes necessary to do this all other traffic would of course be suspended, and delays would not be permitted to occur. But it is a strategic rather than a commercial value which the Siberian railway will possess.

THE reports on operations in Upper Burma last cold weather are now before the Government of India, with his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's remarks thereon.

CAPTAIN YEILDING has now placed 45,000 maunds of supplies for Gilgit beyond the Burzil Pass, of which 15,000 have reached Bunji. Every effort will be made to complete the work next month, it being desirable that all transport animals should be clear of the hills by October 1st.

WE hear that Mr. Crommelin, who was acting for the late Mr. J. R. Duxbury, has been formally appointed Traffic Manager of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

ON behalf of the Parsee community of Hongkong, who view the election of their countryman Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji as a Member of Parliament with a good deal of just interest, Messrs. Mody and Mehta wired to London the following message of cordial congratulation to that gentleman on the 28th ultimo:—"Parsee community congratulate most heartily. Election deserving historical record and worthy Finsbury electors' confidence."

THE Government of India it is understood, have, had under consideration the question of promotion in the Staff Corps, upon which Lord Roberts recently expressed his views. The way out of the difficulty appears to be the grant of local brevet rank to Staff Corps officers, so as to place them on an equality with their brethren in the British service. In former days this brevet rank was given both to British officers serving in India and to officers of the Indian Army; and if now given to one class, it would similarly have to be given to the other.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the execution, from borrowed funds, of the works in connection with the extension of the Chenab Canal project. The work will cost 155 lakhs. Sanction has also been accorded to the construction of a railway from Barakur to the Jheria coalfields, at a cost of nearly 37 lakhs.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SEVERE HEAT IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The heat on the Continent has been unprecedented during the past week, and numberless sunstrokes and many deaths have taken place.

The heat has caused a scarcity of water in many places.

During the German and Italian manœuvres many men dropped down from the heat and died on the spot.

THE EIGHT HOURS' MOVEMENT.

THE COTTON TRADE ENDANGERED.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The federation of textile operatives at Manchester have passed a resolution in favour of an eight hours' working day by a large majority.

The masters declare that the adoption of this resolution will speedily ruin the cotton trade.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

COLONISING THE FRONTIER.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that the Russian Government have certain schemes under consideration for colonising the Afghan and Chinese frontiers with Russian peasants professing the orthodox faith, and that families are already being sent to the Koosbja [? Khusk] Valley.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S EXCLUSION FROM THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Radical electors of Northampton have convened a meeting to protest against the exclusion of Mr. Labouchere from the Ministry.

THE QUEEN'S OBJECTIONS.

The statement that Her Majesty the Queen objected to his appointment to a place in the Ministry is confirmed.

MR. MORLEY ON THE EIGHT HOURS MOVEMENT.

Mr. John Morley, speaking at Newcastle, said that notwithstanding the strong pressure that had been brought to bear upon him, he had refused to support the compulsory Eight Hours Movement.

Mr. Ralli, the Unionist candidate, has conceded the principle of the thing.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S LATE SPEECH.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.

The semi-official German Press explains that although the Emperor William, in his late speech to his troops, pronounced in favor of three years' service in the Army against two years' service with a larger army, yet his Majesty's remarks did not in any way affect General Caprivi, seeing that the latter had never committed himself to recommending the two years' service.

THE RUSSIANS ON THE PAMIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

The "Mouth of the Pamirs," where the collision occurred between the Russians and Afghans, probably means the Valley of the Alichur River, in the neighbourhood of the Yashil Lake. Thence Colonel Yanoff can advance at leisure into the heart of the Shignan districts, lying east of the main stream of the Oxus, thus probably to bring about further collisions.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN TRIBESMEN AND HASHIM ALI.

Sir William Lockhart should arrive at Oghi today, when he will be able to exactly test the feeling of the Black Mountain tribesmen and their neighbours across the Indus regarding Hashim Ali's appearance at Baio.

MILITARY RANK AND TITLES TO OLD VETERINARY OFFICERS.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the assumption by the three remaining officers of the old Indian Veterinary Department of the military rank and titles borne by officers of corresponding rank in the Army Veterinary Service. The three officers in question are Mr. Hallen, Inspector-General, new Civil Veterinary Department; Mr. Kettlewell, Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Madras Army; and Mr. F. G. Shaw, now on furlough.

ABBREVIATED TITLES OF NATIVE REGIMENTS.

The Government of India have just approved of a list of official and abbreviated titles of native regiments in the Bengal Presidency. Abbreviated titles are to be used, where brevity is of importance, and care is to be taken to indicate, when the Sikhs, Gurkhas, or Punjabis are meant.

COLONEL CUNNINGHAM.

Colonel Cunningham, 25th Punjab Cavalry, goes in command of the small force that is being sent to the Bitani country, and not Major Grey.

THE BISHOP-ELECT OF LUCKNOW.

The Rev. Mr. Clifford, Bishop-elect of Lucknow, goes home on a short leave early next month, returning in December.

CHOLERA IN TURKESTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

Cholera is reported to be severely prevalent in Afghan Turkestan and Kabul.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

The Hazaras are said to have driven back the Governor of Kandahar from Kamran to Chuch, while Abdul Kudus, in command of the Afghan forces from the Bamian side, is in great straits for want of food.

The Achakzais and Duranis are reported to strongly object to the drain on their numbers to help the Amir against the Hazaras.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Aug. 22.

Sir Asman Jah entertained a party of friends at lunch on Saturday, at the Bashir Bagh Palace, and afterwards took them to Brown's circus in the Chadderghat Gardens.

The action for libel brought by the Nawab Mehdi Hassan against Mr. Mittra comes on for hearing in Mr. Bosanquet's Court, on the 29th instant.

Heavy showers of rain fall every day, and a great part of the country is under water.

There is a good deal of enteric fever in Chaderghat and Trimulgherry.

CRICKET: GANESH KHIND VS. MHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 22.

The cricket match between Ganesh Khind and Mhow was played at Ganesh Khind before a good number of spectators. The following are the scores:—

MHOW GARRISON.

First Innings.

Mr. Lowis, b Lord Harris	8
Mr. Ross, b Rhodes	26
Mr. Rose, b Sharpe	3
Mr. Baker, b Sharpe	41
Mr. Luard, b Lord Harris	17
Surgeon-Captain Peterkin, b Lyons	3
Captain Aitkin, b Lyons	4
Mr. Chitty, b Lyons	18
Mr. Holder, not out	19
Corporal Barrett, b Sharp	1
Mr. Simonds, c Poore, b Sharpe	4
Private Gilhooly, l-b-w, b Rhodes	12
Extras	8
Total	164

GANESH KHIND.

First Innings.

Colonel Rhodes, run out	22
Surgeon-Major Martin, run out	12
Captain Poore, not out	89
Captain Cox, b Gilhooly	38
Lord Harris, not out	4
The rest did not bat.	
Extras	3
Total	168

A NEW FIRE-TEMPLE FOR KADMI PARSEES.

Khan Bahadoor Dorabjee Pudumjee performed an interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new fire-temple for the Kadmi Parsees. The place will be called "Khorsed Wadi," in memory of Khorshedbai, wife of Sardar Khan Bahadoor Pudumjee Pestonjee. The plot of ground is worth ten thousand rupees, and the fire-temple is to be maintained from the rent of bungalows given by Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee Bahadurjee and public subscriptions.

THE POONA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, Aug. 22.

At a public meeting held here yesterday, delegates for the Industrial Conference, to be held at Poona, in September next, were elected; and a working committee was appointed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Aug. 22.

Orient steamer Austral from Suez arrived.

French mail steamer Natal from China arrived.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer La Seyne reached Aden, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 9 a.m.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer Armand-Behic left Aden for Europe, on Monday, the 22nd inst., at 9 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	$3\frac{1}{2}$

The Manchester Market has been dull.

$2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Consols	97
3 per cent. Rentes	$99\frac{1}{2}$
$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Sterling Loan	$105\frac{1}{4}$
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 11-16
Bar Silver	38

CRICKET.

PARSEE GYMKHANA VS. THE BOMBAY AND CHANDANWADI HIGH SCHOOL.

This match was played on Sunday last on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, and resulted in a victory for the former by 13 runs. The Gymkhana having won the toss went in first, and scored 99 runs towards which Davur and D. D. Dubash contributed 30 and 29 runs respectively. Bennett bowled very well for the School, taking 5 wickets for 6 runs only. The School scored 86 runs towards which Bapasola and Affinvalla contributed 23 and 20 runs respectively. Spencer and Powvalla both bowled well for the Gymkhana. In the second innings the Gymkhana scored 86 runs, towards which Spencer and Powvalla contributed 26 and 11 runs respectively. The following are the scores:—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

1st Innings		2nd Innings	
R D Cooper, c Karanjia, b Madon	8	b Bennett	4
E N Davur, b Bennett	30	b Bapasola	0
P M Dalal, c Bapasola, b Madon	5	b Madon	0
S B Spencer, c Affinvalla, b Bapasola	7	b Bennett	26
D D Dubash, c Karanjia, b Bapasola	29	c Affinvalla, b Bennett	6
D K Kharas, b Bapasola	1	l-b-w, b Bennett	4
J K Lalkaka, b Bennett	1	b Bapasola	6
D D Powvalla, b Bennett	9	b Madon	11
D F Banker, c Bapasola, b Bennett	0	c Bapasola, b Madon	2
M H Vajifdar, c Dubash, b Bennett	0	not out	3
B M Gundevia, not out	4	c and b Bennett	3
Extras	5	Extras	21
Total	99	Total	86

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings B.	M.	R.	W.	2nd Innings B.	M.	R.	W.
Madon	45	4	19	2	55	3	13	3
Dubash	20	0	21	0	20	1	9	0
Bapasola	99	3	48	3	42	3	18	2
Bennett	42	3	6	5	60	4	27	5

BOMBAY AND CHANDANWADI HIGH SCHOOL.

1st Innings.

Sidhva, b Spencer	0
Dubash, b Spencer	5
Bennett, b Powvalla	4
N Bapasola, c Cooper, b Spencer	23
J Karanjia, c Cooper, b Powvalla	2
J Chijgur, st Dubash, b Spencer	3
Affinvalla, b Spencer	20
Madon, st Cooper, b Spencer	8
Mahaluxmivalla, st Cooper, b Spencer	2
Nayagamvalla, not out	2
L Mehta, st Cooper, b Spencer	0
Extras	17
Total	86

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
S B Spencer	104	4	49	8
D D Powvalla	100	12	15	2
E N Davur	5	0	6	0
D K Kharas	5	0	3	0

MUNICIPAL C. C. VS. ISLAM C. C.

The return match with the Islam C. C was played last Saturday, on the Cooperage ground. The Islam Club, having won the toss, elected to bat and scored in all 79 runs, towards which Sheik Abba contributed 33, and came out bat in hand. Messrs. Ali and Ibrahim Rahimtula played well, each scoring 12 and 14 runs respectively. For the Municipality D. Daruwalla, B. Bhende and N. Sittaram played well. At the call of time the Municipal team had scored 83 runs with 3 wickets to fall, thus defeating the Islam by 4 runs and 3 wickets. The following are the scores:—

ISLAM C. C.

Sheik Abba, not out	33
H Ali, c Rowbottom, b Hale	0
K S Ali, l-b-w, b Kaka	12
A N Tyabji, b Kaka	0
Ibrahim Rahimtoola, c and b Kaka	14
H C Tyebji, c Kaka, b Hale	1
M Hakim, st Hale	0
Hussainbhoy, b Hale	3
Mirza Aga, st Hale	1
Sadruddin, b Kaka	1
Sheriffe, c Kaka	7
Extras	7
Total	79

MUNICIPAL C. C.

C Daruwalla, b Tyabji	0
D Daruwalla, c and b Tyabji	38
Dorabji Herjibhoy, b Tyabji	6
E J Hall, b Abba	0
S Kaka, b Abba	0
B Bhende, b Tyabji	11
N Sittaram, not out	13
R Rowbottom, run out	0
R Daruwalla, not out	9
L W Michael, J S Mehta } to bat.	
Extras	6
Total	83

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

MR. WALTER READ.

Mr. Walter Read, who has been scoring rather freely of late for Surrey, is one of the best known members of that famous combination of cricketers, and it is not too much to say that as long as the annals of the game command admiration so long will the feats of Mr. W. W. Read be talked of and praised. His consecutive innings of 75 and 32 against Yorkshire, and 196 not out against Sussex, as well as his play in the Essex and Notts matches have caused Mr. Read to be the subject of conversation among lovers of the game. Mr. Read was born at Reigate, Surrey, on November 23, 1855, and at the age of 17 he made his *debut* for his county at Kennington Oval against Yorkshire. This was on August 11th, 1873. He scored 3 and 14, and even then he showed that he possessed a sound defence, with vigorous hitting power. He played with a straight bat, and although he had not been coached at either public school or 'Varsity, he was a colt that the old county of Surrey might well be proud of. During this, his first season, he rattled up 39 against Kent. In 1874 he was unable to devote much time to cricket, but in 1875 Walter appeared at the head of the batting averages of his county with such excellent figures as 30·7 for eight completed innings. His chief performances were 49 (not out) against Yorkshire, and 98 against Middlesex. In 1876 he was again the premier Surrey batsman with an average of 42 for 14 completed innings, which, it will be noticed, is a distinct advance. It was during this campaign that he secured his first century in county cricket—namely, 106 against Kent—while he again showed a *penchant* for Middlesex bowling by compiling 94 off it. He also scored 60 (not out) against Yorkshire on a difficult piece of turf.

TRACING HIS CRICKET CAREER.

His skill had been noticed by W. G. Grace, who in 1877 selected Mr. Read to assist the Gentlemen against the Players. This was at the old Prince's Ground, and Mr. Read showed that "W.G." had made no false estimate of his powers, for he contributed a faultless and brilliant 72. During this summer he also scored 140 for Surrey against Yorkshire. In 1878-79-80 Mr. Read played comparatively seldom, but he always proved that he knew how to wield the willow with rare skill. In 1881 he was more at liberty, and again worked his way to the place of honour in batting, his county average being 33·20, while he was also exceedingly useful as a wicket-keeper. In 1882 Mr. Read was appointed assistant secretary of Surrey, his senior officer being Mr. C. W. Alcock. With more time for practice—and more regular playing in first-class company—Mr. Read still developed. He was responsible for 117 against Kent, his figure for 30 completed innings being 27·12, a rate which was unsurpassed by any other batsman. In 1883 he finished up with an average of 46·27, his highest score being 168, although he also subscribed 127, 93 not out, 86 not out, 79 not out, and 77 not out. In 1884 he was once more *facile princeps* among the Surrey batsmen with an average of 39·6, but 1885 saw him at his very best. During the summer of that year he seldom missed punishing the bowling very severely, and he left off with the splendid average of 59·9. During the season he scored 143 and 214 against Essex, 94 against Leicestershire, 163 and 101 against Sussex, and 98 against Somerset. In all innings for Surrey during 1886 Mr. Read built up an aggregate of 1,487, yielding an average of 43·25. It was in the earlier part of 1889 that in successive matches against Lancashire and Cambridge University he amassed such mammoth scores as 247 and 244 not out. His average for the season was 52·9. In 1889 he hit up 109 against the Australians, 129 against Essex, 103 against Yorkshire, and 338 against Oxford University. In 1889, 1890, and 1891 Mr. Read has not been quite such a constant run-getter for Surrey, but this summer he is proving himself a tower of strength. A gentleman who is 5ft. 11½in. and weighs 14st. 7lb. is a tower of strength in any event. In 1883, 1886 and 1888 Walter Read occupied the proud position of premier batsman of England, for in the first of these three years his figures for 33 innings were 47·22, in 1886, for 43, 42·19; and in 1888, for 32, 36·10. Mr. Read has twice been to Australia, and twice to the Cape of Good Hope. He formed one of the Hon. Ivo Bligh's party in 1882-83, and was a member of Mr. Vernon's team in 1887-88. Indeed for Mr. Vernon he scored very freely in the big matches, his average for nine innings being 65·7. Last winter Mr. Walter Read hurriedly took a team out to the Cape. He has had time to repent at leisure, for it was a financial failure, and the harassment of the monetary part of the undertaking completely spoiled his play. I am glad to see that he is now regaining his pristine power, for he is showing his best form since 1888.

"DICK" ATTEWELL.

I can't tell you why it is, but I know that William Attewell is always spoken of by cricketers as "Dick" Attewell. I was not aware that Dick was a contraction for William. But no matter, "Dick" is a great bowler and worthy to rank with Clarke, Jackson, Alfred Shaw, and Fred Morley, who take high positions among the leading bowlers of the century. Moreover, Attewell is so modest with all his skill, and his wife declares that he is the handsomest man in all Keyworth, the little village near Nottingham, where he was born on June 12, 1861. Now, as a rule, the Notts Committee rarely take any young players from the Colts matches, but they did discover Attewell, who assisted the youngsters both in 1880 and 1881. Still it was owing to a circumstance over which the Committee had little control that Attewell found his way into the Notts eleven. This occurred in 1881, when the professional players came out on strike for better terms. This strike did good, for four reasons: (1) It taught the executive that they could not do just as they liked; (2) it improved the position of the players; (3) it introduced Attewell; and (4) it brought out Gunn. Attewell first played for Notts against Middlesex, at Lord's, on June 9, 1881, so that he has now been 11 years in the team, although but 31. He has always been a fair bat, but it is his bowling to which I wish to particularly refer. In the Surrey match that season he captured five wickets for 45 runs, and against Sussex 13 for 106. He did not do so much work for Notts in 1882, but in 1883 he commenced his ground engagement at Lord's, a post which was offered to him owing to the strong recommendations he got from Notts and the Eton College authorities. In 1884, for an eleven of England against the Australians, at Huddersfield, he scored 84, and took ten wickets for 71 runs. For Notts against the Colonists he obtained nine wickets for 48 runs. He visited Australia with Shaw's team in 1884-5 and distinguished himself nobly. In eleven aside matches he was credited with 28 wickets for 15·8 runs apiece, while his general figures for the tour, including the games against odds, were 188 wickets for 6·67 runs apiece. He then visited the colonies with Mr. Vernon's combination in 1887-8, and yet a third time did he travel down under with Lord Sheffield's party in 1891-2. In this last-mentioned tour Attewell captured 44 wickets for 13·1 runs, each in the great representative matches, while throughout the tour he secured 100 for 9·33. I should say that "Dick Attewell" bowls more maiden overs than any man in England, for he maintains such an excellent length, is very straight and can break from the "off." On an average his wickets have cost 13 runs apiece, and his last three seasons have been extraordinarily successful. Thus in 1889 he captured 81 wickets for Notts at a cost of 10·44 runs apiece, and headed the bowling averages of the country for a second time with 140 wickets for 11·15. In 1890 Attewell captured 151 wickets for 12·62 runs each, and in 1891 153 wickets for 13·93. This season he has again credited himself with over 100 wickets, and there is still nearly a month's play. He has been the mainstay of the Notts attack for the last eight years. More power to his elbow.

THE KAISER AT COWES.

The German Emperor has been to Royal Cowes for the regatta week. The Kaiser takes a very deep interest in many kinds of sport, and particularly aquatics. More than once has he been known to send congratulatory telegrams to the crews winning the University Boat Race. The racing at Cowes and the craft afloat would be some slight evidence to His Majesty of the Briton's love for the sea. The true-born Englishman worships the rolling sea and the crested wave. There is no more fashionable function in August than the Regatta at Royal Cowes when the Isle of Wight is seen at its very best. One familiar face was missing this year. I refer to the Marquis of Drogheda, who was a member of the Sailing Committee of the Royal Yacht Squadron, but the Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Ormonde, and other popular yachtsmen, are happily still with us. The ladies generally turn out in most dazzling costumes for the regatta week. One year serges are all the rage, and another season flannels of different kinds constitute the material in vogue. At any rate these nymphs are arrayed in robes which fairly smack of the sea. The Royal Yacht Squadron has a "Castle" and charming grounds at Cowes. I am seldom covetous, but I do envy the rich man who can own a yacht and cruise where he likes, while the gentleman who is so fortunate as to be elected a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron may, indeed, congratulate himself on his good luck.

AN ANCIENT AQUATIC TROPHY.

A few liners in the daily and sporting newspapers have sedately acquainted the public with the fact that the annual race for Doggett's Coat and Badge has taken place, and that the prizes were awarded to some half-dozen men. This plain and unvarnished tale is such an exceedingly bald narrative that it might just as well have been omitted altogether, so far as the actual amount of interesting information or news that it conveys. I wouldn't give a fig for a paragraph that did not interest the average reader. Who knows what Doggett's Coat and Badge are? How many people have heard of this yearly struggle on the bosom of Old Father Thames? Purpend then while I endeavour to shed a little light on the matter. Folk have been known to ask if Doggett was a waterman and where he plied his oars with such skill and dexterity. No, Doggett was not a jolly, young waterman. Nor was he a crusty, old Tom Tugg. Mr. Thomas Doggett was a famous dramatist and comedian, a contemporary of "Dick" Steel when the *Tatler* was in its prime. *Sic transit gloria mundi.* Well, Mr. Doggett gave a prize to be rowed for by six young watermen on the Thames, and the prize was an orange-coloured coat with a silver badge. For close upon 180 years have the stalwart young Thames watermen rowed from near London Bridge down to Chelsea, although the old stamp of watermen are fast disappearing, and it is not now so easy to obtain the requisite number with proper qualifications. The competitors, I should say, are drawn by lot at Fishmongers' Hall. Mr. Doggett bequeathed a sufficient sum of money, the interest of which would pay for the coat and badge for ever, while supplementary legacies have increased the original gift until there are prizes for all and no blanks. The value of the second prize is nearly £5, the third about £3, the fourth £1 11s. 6d., and the fifth and sixth one guinea each. The only condition is that every competitor must cover the complete course.

RARE OLD THOMAS DOGGETT.

Under these circumstances a few particulars concerning the career of Mr. Thomas Doggett may not prove uninteresting. Mr. Doggett made his *debut* as an actor in Dublin, but he did not captivate the residents of the capital of his native land. He migrated to London, and soon secured a leading position in the Metropolis. Sir Richard Steel spoke very favourably of the man and his abilities in the *Tatler*, while the *Spectator* also praised him. And yet the comedian on whom Steel, Congreve, and Colley Cibber showered laudatory remarks is only remembered by those who know that he left sufficient money to provide a coat and badge each summer for some Thames watermen. No press opinions of that time show so clearly what manner of man Doggett was as the estimate which Colley Cibber gives of him. It is:—"He was the most original and the strictest observer of nature of all his contemporaries. He borrowed from none of them; his manner was his own; he was a pattern to others, whose greatest merit was that they had sometimes tolerably imitated him. In dressing a character to the greatest exactness he was remarkably skilful; the least article of whatsoever he wore seemed in some measure to speak the different humour he presented—a necessary care in a comedian in which many have been too remiss or ignorant. His greatest success was in characters of lower life, which he improved from the delight he took in his observation of that kind in the real world. In songs, and particular dances, too, of humour he had no competitor. He was very acceptable to several persons of high rank and taste, though he seldom cared to be the comedian but among his most intimate acquaintances." From this it is clear that Doggett was an artist and a gentleman. He acquired a competency, quitted the stage, and enjoyed a "well-earned repose" for several years prior to his death. I quote "well-earned repose" because it is one of the stock sayings of the average sporting reporter. The coat and badge may not be prized as much to-day as they were a century or a century and a-half ago, but still the livery is a testimonial of skill and strength. There used to be a rare rowing song, with the following rollicking refrain:—

> Let your oars like lightning flog it,
> Up the Thames as swiftly jog it,
> An' you win the prize of Doggett,
> The glory of the river!
> Bendin', bowin', strainin', rowin',
> Perhaps the wind in fury blowin',
> Or the tide agin you flowin',
> The coat and badge for ever!

QUALIFICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to a letter signed "Simla" in your paper bearing on a recent political appointment, I shall be much obliged if any of your subscribers will inform me what game the new incumbent plays, is it push feather? or lawn-tennis? or golf? I am very anxious as a Surgeon-Colonel to obtain an A. G. G.ship, and the aforesaid information may materially assist my application.

I, too, can mention an instance, showing how appointments are sometimes given. A certain young officer in the Bengal Staff Corps applied to a certain Commander-in-Chief, for an adjutancy as follows:—

Dear Sir,—I have no personal claim on your Excellency's patronage, but my great-great-grandfather was Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army in 17——. I, therefore, trust that this valuable fact may be considered whilst weighing my *merits* with those of other candidates. History relates that the descendant of the Madras Chief was favoured. My own personal experience proves that to obtain favour in the eyes of the head of a department, two qualifications are necessary, first, the natural attributes of a snipe or woodcock; second, the mastering of the game (be it golf, gardening or, cookery) which the head of the department fancies.—Yours, &c.,

IMPECUNIOUS.

The Rise, August 18.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

There will be a practice game this afternoon, on the Cooperage, at 5-30 sharp, sides as follows:—

WHITE.		STRIPES.
St Paul	Full	Greenwood
Donaldson, Walpole (Capt), Ruck Keene	¾	Fischer, Rubery, Greaby
Sutherland, Langlow	½	Wood, Spurr
De Wilton, Stabb, Murray, Home, Bulman, Walker, Clench, Ford, and another	Forwards	Farquharson, Owen (Capt), Woods, Wallis Whiddett, Payne Sillwey, Anderson, Burne, and two others.

Mr. Herbert of Muckross, writing in the *Cosmopolitan*, gives some of his reminiscences of salons past and present. Perhaps the best of his stories is told of old Lady Waldegrave, so long the chatelaine of Strawberry-hill. Her fourth and last husband, Mr. Chichester Fortescue (now Lord Carlingford) is an Irishman: "When Mr. Fortescue was Chief Secretary for Ireland, his wife and he were one night among the occupants of a box on the occasion of a Command night at the Dublin Theatre. The house was packed, and during an interval the usual chaffing was being indulged in among the gods, those noisy but witty denizens of the theatre gallery. Suddenly the words rang out in clear tones from the region of the ceiling: 'Lady Waldegrave, which of the four did you like best?' Her ladyship promptly rose and readily responded, 'The Irishman,' her reply being greeted with an enthusiasm more easily imagined than described."

THE MONETARY DIFFICULTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—When we consider that Indian average prices have remained comparatively stationary during the last eighteen years, and that during that time average gold prices have very seriously declined all over the world, it is evident that while India is complaining of the increased burden of its gold obligations, it has reason to congratulate itself on the fact that there has been no marked disturbance or increased burden in connection with its silver obligations, or with the relations of debtor and creditor in its home currency. In contrast with this let us picture to ourselves the fabulous amount of gold securities and gold debts in gold currency countries that have enormously appreciated in value, not by additions to the figures, but by adding about fifty per cent. to the purchasing power of gold itself. With exchange at 1s. 3¼d. India has to contribute 57 per cent. more of its average products to liquidate its gold obligations in London, than it would have required for the same amount in sterling before 1874. In a similar manner the colossal gold debts of the nations of the world, the stupendous amounts in the debentures and shares of railways and other great public works, the capital and deposits of banks, the uncounted quantities of mortgage and other securities and of long-time debts, all rated in gold, what an incalculable increase has been made to their intrinsic purchasing power! It is true that in the case of India the burden is more clearly realized than in the gold currency countries, for the simple reason that it is seen to require so many more rupees to liquidate a given amount in gold. But when we come down from the nominal payment in gold to the actual payment in commodities, the debtors of the gold currency countries are in exactly the same circumstances for all their payments as are those of India in regard to gold payments. The English products that formerly were worth 2s. are now only worth 1s. 3¼d., and so like Indian gold obligations, English obligations can only be liquidated by a greatly increased quantity of commodities as compared with what would have been required previous to 1874. From these considerations, therefore, it is manifest that Indian landowners and producers, with their silver currency and paying their gold obligations at a premium of 57 per cent., are immeasurably better off than English landowners and producers who have had to submit to such a large permanent curtailment of their resources. On the other hand, there has been an incalculable addition of intrinsic purchasing power presented to the holders of gold securities and obligations without their having made any effort to secure it, except in so far as through their extensive political influence they have been able to restrain Governments and Legislatures from taking any steps to counteract the disastrous effects of a contracting currency. It is incontestable, therefore, that gold has proved a very bad standard of value to all producers and property-owners, though a very beneficial standard to all holders of gold securities and obligations, as the contracting currency has unjustly enriched the latter and unjustly robbed the former. Fortunately, we have not yet come to the time when the naked socialist principle has gained any wide acceptance, that it is immaterial who gets hold of the wealth of a country or by what means, so long as the wealth itself exists, though some newspapers of authority in London have given currency to this view when the illegitimate gains went to the owners of securities. It so happens that the great preponderance of influence in "the city" is on the side of the gold securities and in favour of the contracting currency.

The greatest evil, therefore, of the monetary embroglio is the enormous injury inflicted on debtors and tax-payers in the gold currency countries by the increase in the purchasing power of gold; the next great evil is the increased burden in silver currency countries of their gold obligations; and the third great evil is the wide divergence since 1874 of the ratio between gold and silver, and the enormous consequent disturbance in the exchanges as between gold currency countries and silver currency countries, and between the gold prices and the silver prices of commodities. When it is considered that for the 200 years ended in 1873 gold and silver were kept by the bi-metallic tie revolving about a fixed ratio without an upward or downward divergence of more than 3 per cent. either way, at once it is realized what an immense advantage it was to have such marvellous stability in the ratio between the gold and silver currencies, and in the whole international trade of the world. It practically removed for two centuries all speculation except within very narrow limits from the exchanges and currencies of the gold standard countries, the bi-metallic countries and the silver standard countries. Such divergencies as there were from the fixed ratio were all ultimately amenable to variations within the bullion points determined by the power to export or import gold or silver. But since the demonetization of silver by France in 1874 all this is changed, and the ratio of 1 to 15½ which was maintained for 200 years has in a brief 18 years become the ratio of about 1 to 23½. This is the result of an enormous increase in the demand for gold by Germany, the United States, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, and Italy amounting, according to Mr. Goschen's estimate, to about 200,000,000 without any increased production of gold. It is legislation creating this enormous demand for gold that has contracted the gold currencies of the world, increased the purchasing power of gold, and changed the ratio between gold and silver. And now Austria has determined to quarter itself on the gold standard, and thus to add to the contraction of the gold currencies. Before India commits itself to any change in its monetary system that would require it to abstract a large quantity of gold from the existing supplies, it would be well to give the most thorough consideration to the serious danger of having the principal currencies of the world dependent on a single metal the production of which is very limited and is not increasing. There are dangers not to be overlooked even in being tied to a gold standard of contracting tendencies, although no gold and only silver may be used.

Had bi-metallism not been systematized by France at the beginning of the century when we were preparing to adopt the gold standard, and had France followed our example, it is certain that the inevitable divergencies between gold and silver would have very materially retarded the progress of the silver currency countries, while they would have been very injurious to the gold currency countries. The absence of the bi-metallic tie would have rendered the exchanges from gold to silver and *vice versa* so uncertain that it would have deprived India and the other silver currency countries, some of them in Europe, of the free inflow of much of the capital that has gone to their development. The international trade of the world benefited enormously by the stability of the ratio, but in the last eighteen years the instability of the ratio has added very seriously to the speculative risks of trade. We have now before us the question whether a complete and final divorce has been pronounced between gold and silver which will preclude their ever again being conjoined at a fixed ratio. At least a rule *nisi* has been recorded as in the Divorce Court, and it does appear as if the rule will be made absolute unless the British Government consent within a limited time to the bi-metallic tie being revived on some terms that sooner or later will establish a fixed ratio. Sir Louis Mallet states, in a note to the report of the Royal Commission in reference to the Monetary Conference at Paris in 1881 of which he was a member, his belief that if the British Government had consented to the adoption of bi-metallism all the other powers represented would have accepted it. In refusing to consent to give the world a fixed ratio between gold and silver the British Government is taking a very grave responsibility. This country gained infinitely more than any other from the stability of the bi-metallic tie which we owed to France from 1800 till 1874. Having by far the greatest trade with silver currency countries, this country ought to have taken the lead in the maintenance of a fixed ratio between gold and silver. With France and the other countries which maintained bi-metallism the motive was to secure at home a monetary system of as stable a purchasing power as the union of the two metals would give. Fortunately for us bi-metallism was maintained, as otherwise the product from the gold mines of California and Australia would inevitably have raised gold prices to a much greater extent than it did, as the large addition to the world's supply of gold was spread over the gold and silver currencies instead of being confined to the gold currencies alone. While we are equally interested with France in securing a stable system of money, we are interested in an incomparably greater degree than any other country in there being a stable ratio between silver and gold, and in London being the monetary centre for both gold countries and silver countries by means of a fixed par of exchange between gold and silver. Thus, it might be thought that our country would be foremost in maintaining bi-metallism, whereas in 1881 it was the only country standing in the way of its adoption.

Yet since the Monetary Conference of 1881 we have made considerable progress towards the elucidation of the monetary problem. The Royal Commission on gold and silver sat in 1886, 1887, and 1888, and made a voluminous report. The twelve commissioners came to the conclusion that the bi-metallic tie was effectual in keeping the two metals within slight limits of variation at the ratio of 1 to 15½ for the 200 years ended in 1873. This, they declared, is what experience shows, and it is also what a fair consideration of the principle of bi-metallism would lead them to expect. They rejected all other alleged explanations of the means by which the fixed ratio was approximately maintained during that long period, as altogether inadequate.

The twelve commissioners favoured the re-establishment of bi-metallism as the only means by which a fixed ratio could be introduced and maintained.

Six commissioners recommended bi-metallism for all other countries except our own, well knowing that in that case we should have the benefit of it, and invoked the co-operation of India as being greatly interested in the bi-metallic solution of the present difficulties. They further recommended, in order to facilitate a return to bi-metallism, that the Bank of England should hold part of its reserve of bullion in silver as permitted by the Bank Charter Act of 1844. But they declined to take the responsibility of recommending that this country should adopt bi-metallism.

The other six commissioners, and among them Sir D. Barbour, Finance Minister of India, and Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., and Mr. H. Chaplin, M.P., Members of the outgoing Cabinet, recommended the immediate opening-up of negotiations with the other Powers for the adoption of bi-metallism. They saw no reason why we should not abandon a system which in fourteen years had brought in its train such disasters, and return to bi-metallism, of the beneficent results of which we had had experience for 200 years without even a single temporary failure in its practical effectiveness.

It is a singularly significant fact that although it was mainly a Commission of monometallists, the evidence in favour of bi-metallism was so overwhelming that no defence of monometallism was even attempted in the report.

Our opinion, therefore, is that India should exert all its influence in favour of bi-metallism as an ultimate if not immediate solution, and that it should not permit its efforts to be minimised in this direction by any proposal to have merely a gold standard whether with or without gold. Bi-metallism is a universal solution for the world, equally advantageous and equally just to all, and the forthcoming Monetary Conference will present the opportunity of securing its adoption.

J. BARR ROBERTSON.

London, Aug. 5.

THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was much interested in the correspondence in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 17th and 18th instant on the Indian Factories Act. The second of these is a challenge by Mr. Logan of Mr. Lokhande's allegation regarding the laxity in enforcing the Factories Act. Without touching the points of contention I hasten to point out where the error lies, and once more beg to suggest the remedy. The subject affects the interest of hundreds of thousands of people, and as I give in a concise form, the whole history of the working of the Factories Act, I solicit the attention to it of those that are placed in a position to direct the administration of the Act. In 1881 the first Indian Factories Act was passed. Mr. Meade-King, an experienced inspector of factories at home, came down to advise the Bombay Government, and, in accordance with his recommendations, Mr. Jones, one of Her Majesty's inspectors of factories, was appointed to carry out the provisions of the Indian Factories Act of 1881. This Act required amendment. The Factory Commission was appointed in 1884, with the effect that the Government of India declined to make applicable the Act (as recommended by the Commissioners) to the whole of British India, and suggested that the Bombay Government might pass it as a Local Act. This the Bombay Government could not, without seriously handicapping the Bombay mill industry, undertake to do. After the report of the Finance Committee, Mr. Jones reverted to his former appointment, and the Act was—from 1887 to 1891—worked by many assistant Collectors. Mr. Jones in his official report incidentally referred to the abuses under the Indian Factories Act; and the matter was taken up by Parliamentary members. During the controversy that ensued several correspondents wrote to the English dailies. The *Bombay Gazette* and other papers wrote several articles. Meetings were held in Bombay and at home. The Secretary of State interfered, and the amendment was forced upon the Government of India. Then came into existence the new amended Factories Act of 1891. In July, 1891, the Government of India, in reference to a question asked by the Secretary of State for India, "Whether it would not be necessary to appoint whole-time inspectors of factories for centres like Bombay and Calcutta," decided that two (whole-time) inspectors at these centres (Bombay and Calcutta) should be appointed." Soon after this a whole-time Inspector of Factories was appointed for Bengal.

The appointments and arrangements in Bombay, where more than one whole-time inspector was needed, however, seem to be defective. I give below the comparison of duties that then devolved, and now devolve, upon an Inspector of Factories in the first centre of mill industry in India, and ask the public and the press to judge if even an official of Herculean powers can do alone all that is required to be done under the Act.

Duties of a Factories Inspector under the Factories Act of 1881.	*Duties of a Factories Inspector under the present Act of 1891.*
(1) To direct the fencing of dangerous machinery and mill gearing in factories (employing operatives 100 and upwards).	(1) To direct the fencing of dangerous machinery and mill-gearing in Factories (employing operatives 50 and upwards). This addition increases the work to a very great extent, almost all factories bringing into the scope of inspection.
(2) To inspect for general purposes factories (employing operatives 100 and upwards).	(2) To inspect for general purposes factories (employing operatives 50 and upwards).
(3) To verify the age of children.	(3) To verify the age of children.
(a) To see that no child was employed for more than 9 hours a day.	*(a) To see that no child is employed in any factory before 5 o'clock in the morning or after 8 o'clock in the evening.
(b) To see that every child gets half-an-hour's recess.	*(b) To see that no child shall be actually employed in any factory for more than 7 hours in any one day.
(c) To see that every child gets one holiday in a week.	*(c) To see that every child who is actually employed in any factory for 6 hours in any one day shall be allowed an interval or intervals of rest amounting in the aggregate to at least half an hour.

*(d) To see that no child is employed in cleaning dangerous machinery.

(e) To see that the registers of children are kept in conformity with the rules.

*(4) To see and verify that the interval allowed to women and children is given.

*(a) To see that the employment of women or children is not allowed in two factories on the same day.

(5) To see that every Factory is properly ventilated and kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or other nuisance.

(6) To see that no factory is over-crowded while the work is carried on therein.

(7) To see that the water-supply is maintained for the use of the persons employed therein.

*(8) To see that Sunday is observed as a general

holiday, or some other day of the week is allowed in lieu thereof.

(4) To attend to prosecutions under the Act.

(5) To submit a quarterly report to Government of inspections and accidents, &c., and to attend to other miscellaneous business.

(9) To attend to prosecutions under the Act.

(10) To submit a quarterly report to Government of inspections and accidents, &c., and to attend to other miscellaneous business.

The duties marked thus* are new and some of them rather detective than of protective nature, and as such require constant inspections from a local inspector occuping all the hours of a day. It requires no assertion that the duties of the Assistant Collector are numerous and arduous enough to occupy his whole time and attention, and that he can but make scanty and only protective inspections, not with small amount of inconvenience to himself and to his legitimate duties as Assistant Collector. The verification of recess hours, entering and closing hours for women and children and several other things necessitate his being on out-door duties when his duties as Assistant Collector require his presence in office. Can he be omnipresent ? Nobody has any doubt as to the efficiency of the work of the assistant collectors, as inspectors of factories, but the staff employed to carry out the work under the amended Factories Act will be admitted by Mr. Logan himself to be insufficient. It will also be admitted that if there is laxity in bringing the abuses under the Act to the notice of the authorities there was no laxity in giving advice to Government as to what the requirements of the Act were, and as to how the Act would be sufficiently manned and efficiently worked. No more disinterested advice could have been offered than that which appeared in the leader of the *Bombay Gazette* of the 23rd March, 1889, and I cannot do better than quote here the portion of the article that related to the complaint, under reference. " The question of inspection is at present in a very unsatisfactory position. The practice seems to be to attach the functions of factory inspector to the office of Assistant Collector, and it is no disparagement to the gentlemen who have successively performed the duties of the post in Bombay since Mr. Jones left, to say that they have done the work no worse than they might have been expected to do it. The complaint in Bombay and in the mofussil is that work which is properly the work of an expert cannot be satisfactorily discharged by lay agents. When the smaller factories are brought under inspection it will be difficult for one inspector to perform the whole work in Bombay and the mofussil. It will probably be found necessary to associate one or more assistants with him, men on a moderate salary to whom districts might be assigned. . . . . . . The local knowledge necessary to work an amended Act could be supplied by a small and inexpensive subordinate staff."

This is the remedy I have mentioned above. And the Government would do well to apply it without the least possible delay lest, as the amendment has been forced upon them, the appointment of a highly paid special inspector from home may be forced upon them. No cause could have been furnished if a whole time inspector was given to the chief inspector to work under him in Bombay.

ONE WHO KNOWS THE FEELINGS OF OPERATIVES.

SUICIDE OF A BRITISH SOLDIER.

On Saturday morning last a soldier in the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, named Alfred Bentley, committed suicide by blowing his brains out with his rifle while on guard duty at the Grand Arsenal. The deceased formed one of the guards sent from his regiment on Friday morning for twenty-four hours' duty at the Arsenal. During Friday, and up to the time he made away with himself, the deceased had done his regular turn of duty, and the only peculiarity noticeable about him was his silence. He attached a piece of string to the trigger of his rifle and wound it round his foot. He then placed the muzzle in his mouth and pulled the trigger. The evidence given at the inquest was as follows :—

John Wigley said : I am a sergeant in the 2nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, and live at Colaba. Deceased was a private in my regiment. His age was about 26 years. I have known him for the last six years, or from the time I joined the regiment. He bore a very good character and was not addicted to drink. I cannot say whether he was ever punished for a military offence. I did not know him intimately. His bed was in A Block and mine is in the Colaba Depot. I mounted guard with him at Colaba at 7 a.m. yesterday, and we marched to the Grand Arsenal. I was the sergeant of the guard. Deceased was on that guard all day and was sentry at No. 4 post. I relieved him at 1 o'clock this morning at that post. I noticed nothing the matter with him then, but I noticed that he spoke less than usual all day yesterday. He had only one pint of beer yesterday and could have got no more liquor if he had wanted it. After relieving the deceased at 1 o'clock this morning I laid down on a cot and deceased went into the verandah of the guard room, but before going into the verandah he placed his rifle in the arms rack. I then lay on my cot, but did not go to sleep, and again at 3 o'clock I relieved the next sentry ; but before going out I saw the deceased lying on his cot in the verandah. I do not know whether he was asleep or awake. There were three cots in that verandah: they were all occupied. I came back from relieving the guard, and again laid down on my cot. At 5 o'clock this morning I went out again with the other relief. Before going out I did not look to see if deceased was on his cot. When I returned I again laid down on my cot but did not sleep. At 6-15, it was nearly daylight, when I heard the report of the rifle in the guard room verandah. I jumped up at once and ran there, when I saw the deceased lying on his left side, on the floor near his cot. He was bleeding from the head, and was dead. I saw a large wound on the top of his head. The rifle No. 989 was lying by his side and his right foot was in the string that is now tied to the trigger-guard. The string attached to the trigger-guard appears to have been a part of the cord with which the bed of the deceased was tied. I believe rifle 989 to be the rifle of the deceased. On the arrival of the guard at the Grand Arsenal at 7-30 a.m. yesterday I served the deceased with ten rounds of ball ammunition. After the police came I examined the pouch of the deceased and found only nine rounds in it. I examined the rifle and found it had been recently fired and that it contained an empty cartridge case. The cleaning rod and bayonet of the deceased were laid against the wall near his cot. The packet of ammunition now produced is the packet I served the deceased with. It now contains only nine rounds.

Captain Percy Herbert Rogers, of H. M.'s 2nd Yorkshire King's Own Light Infantry, said: I know the deceased. He was a private in my company (H Company), and I have known him on and off for seven years. He bore a very good character as a soldier, and was never punished except for trivial offences. About three weeks ago the acting colour-sergeant of the company reported to me that deceased was strange in his manner, being under the delusion that he had committed an offence, and that the men in the barrack-room were aware of it and were going "to tell on him." I did not speak to him at that time, but ordered that he should be watched, and if it continued, I would send him to hospital and have him placed under observation. As far as I know the delusion continued. I spoke to him about a week ago and asked if he was going home this year. He said "yes." I noticed nothing particular the matter with him, and he was exact in doing his duty.

Benjamin Smart, a private of the same regiment, said: I was on duty all day yesterday with the deceased at the Castle guard. About 6-15 a. m. to-day I was lying awake on a cot next the deceased in the verandah of the guard room, when I heard the report of a rifle. My face was turned the opposite way, and I jumped up, when I saw the deceased lying on the floor near his cot. He was bleeding at the head, and was dead. His rifle was lying on his left side and his foot was in the string which is now tied to the trigger guard. He was holding the rifle with one hand. The muzzle was towards his mouth and the butt towards his feet. Each of the Castle guard was served with ten rounds of ball ammunition yesterday morning. Before I heard the report of the rifle I heard no disturbance or quarrelling, and nobody was near the deceased. I noticed nothing particular the matter with him yesterday.

Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, said : I examined the body of the deceased. I found on looking into the mouth that the base of the skull was shattered to pieces, and that a large portion of the calcarium had been blown away and the brain substances protruding. The chin and lips were blackend with gunpowder. From the *post mortem* appearances I am of opinion that the cause of death was fracture of the skull and laceration of the brain; the result of a gunshot wound, and that it was self-inflicted.

The jury on the evidence recorded a verdict of suicide by shooting himself with a rifle while in a state of unsound mind.

Deafness Permanently Cured.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the Head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, Herbert Clifton, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon with Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik in the chair. Those present were : —Messrs. Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur ; Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, ; Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar ; Dr. Thomas Blaney ; Messrs. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, C. H. Byrne, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, ; Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte ; Messrs. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Harkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas ; Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh ; Mr. G. Lund : Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconochie ; Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Navroji J. Gamadia, R. G. Oxenham, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Pranjivandas Culliandass, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Solomon Selim, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, ; Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas ; Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

A SHORT-HAND WRITER'S FEE.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 3953, dated 20th July 1892, as under :—" That the Corporation be recommended to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 1,000 from surplus cash balance, on account of the cost of printing the proceedings of the House Connections Committee and of the allowance payable to Mr. Gordon, short-hand writer, for taking notes of the evidence given before the Committee."

Colonel Wilson proposed that the arrangement by the Standing Committee be sanctioned. He said that a proposal had been made to ask the short-hand writers employed in the Municipal Office to report the proceedings of the Committee which sat to inquire into the working of the drainage system ; but the Standing Committee, who considered the matter in all its details, was of opinion that they were not sufficiently fit to do the short-hand work, which was a quick conversation in questions and answers. Considering the importance of the work done by the Committee he hoped that the Corporation would not grudge the amount recommended by the Standing Committee.

Principal Oxenham seconded the proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the short-hand writer was engaged on a fee of Rs. 100 per sitting, which was the sum paid for reporting the meetings of the Legislative Council. The fee of Rs. 100 had been reduced to Rs. 75, a reduction which had been brought about with considerable difficulty with the party concerned.

Mr. Sitalwad did not think it necessary to engage the services of a short-hand reporter to report the proceedings of the Committee, which might be taken down as was done by judges and counsels in cases heard in the High Court, as the witnesses were examined. The services of a short-hand reporter were useful only in cases where speeches were delivered. The engagement of a short-hand writer to report the Committee's proceedings was more a luxury than a necessity. (Laughter). Rs. 75 for each sitting of the Committee was an exorbitant charge. He then moved an amendment to the effect, that sanction be given to the payment of the cost of printing the proceedings, but that the Corporation disapproved of the idea of engaging the services of a short-hand writer to take notes of the Committee's proceedings.

Mr. Cursondas Chabildas seconded the amendment.

Brigade-Surgeon Banks entirely disagreed with the views expressed by the proposer of the amendment, and remarked that as the work done by the Committee was of a most important character, it was necessary that it should be done with the utmost care, precision, and accuracy. He hoped that the Corporation would continue the excellent arrangement that had already been made for the purpose of reporting the Committee's proceedings. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. R. M. Sayani disagreed *in toto* with the remarks made by Mr. Sitalwad that the employment of a short-hand reporter to report the proceedings of the Committee was a luxury. (Hear, hear). It was true that in a court of law they had not got short-hand reporters to report the proceedings in the manner in which the proceedings of the Committee had been reported ; but the reason for it was obvious. The law required that the examination of witnesses should be taken down by the Judge in his own handwriting, and the answers given by witnesses were accordingly taken down in long hand by the Judge as well as counsel. It must be remembered, however, that sufficient time was given to the Judge to take down the examination of witnesses. But the rules which were observed in courts of law were not in any way applicable to a Committee of 15 or 20 members like the one which sat to inquire into such an important question as the drainage of Bombay, who were not paid for the work done by them, but who did it as a labour of love. (Hear, hear, and applause.) If they did not employ a short-hand writer to report the proceedings of such a large Committee, the consequence would be that a great deal of the time of the members of the Committee would be unnecessarily wasted, and they would not be able to present their report within any reasonable time. The Committee with the assistance of a short-hand reporter would be able to go through their work within one-fourth or one-third of the time they would take if they were to take down the examination of witnesses in long hand, as was suggested by a member. He hoped that he had shown sufficiently that the employment of a short-hand writer under the circumstances, was not a luxury but an absolute necessity. (Hear, hear). As regarded the question of payment to the short-hand reporter, it should be left to the Municipal Commissioner and to Mr. Barrow, their energetic secretary, who knew the importance and value of short-hand writing. (Applause.) The matter considered by the Committee was of the utmost importance to the rate-payers, and especially to the poor rate-payers of the city, and the Corporation would not, therefore, grudge a few hundred rupees to be paid to a short-hand reporter, who would be the means of saving considerable time to the members of the Committee, most of whom were professional gentlemen. (Loud applause.)

Dr. A. D. Mody thought that Mr. Sitalwad seemed to imagine that the short-hand writer was paid Rs. 100 for taking notes of the proceedings for two hours only. Mr. Sitalwad ought to know that the short-hand writer had to transcribe the notes in long hand, which took him perhaps several hours to do.

The Municipal Commissioner : It takes him twelve hours to transcribe his short-hand notes.

Dr. Mody : I think he ought to be well paid under the circumstances.

Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconochie, agreeing with Mr. Sayani, said that he knew something of short-hand, possessing as he did a certificate from Mr. Pitman, the inventor of phonography. (Hear, hear.) He should be very sorry if he was asked to do any reporting work, because he knew the immense and incessant labour one had to bestow in order to become a qualified reporter. If speeches were published as they were delivered, speakers would be very much astonished to read them in the papers the next morning. In order to become a good short-hand and a descriptive reporter, a considerable amount of ability and talent were required, and it generally took as long a time to become a qualified reporter as a vakil or a barrister-at-law. (Hear, hear, and applause.) He thought, under the circumstances, that Rs. 100 was a very small amount to be paid to a duly qualified short-hand reporter.

Dr. Balchandra thought that there was a great deal of truth in what was said by Mr. Sayani. It was advisable in the interests of rate-payers that the proceedings of the Committee should be reported *verbatim* by a short-hand reporter. Rs. 75 was a reasonable amount to be paid to the reporter.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha agreed with the remarks made by Mr. Sayani and observed that a correct report of the proceedings was essentially necessary. He thought, however, that Rs. 75 was too large a sum to be paid for one sitting. He would pay two guineas for an hour.

The Municipal Commissioner : At the present rate of exchange two guineas will be more than Rs. 50. (Laughter).

Mr. Wacha then moved an amendment to the effect that Rs. 50 be paid to the reporter for every sitting of the Committee.

The Municipal Commissioner : You must then be prepared to lose Mr. Gordon's services.

Mr. Shroff fully admitted the necessity of engaging the services of a short-hand writer ; but he was of opinion that Rs, 75 was too large a remuneration to be paid to the reporter.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he had nothing to do with the matter, that he had given what friendly assistance he could in securing the services of a good short-hand writer whose abilities, he believed, had proved commensurate with the work that was asked to be done by him. He was quite sure that the services of a better man could not have been obtained. The amount originally paid to Mr. Gordon was not at all exorbitant ; it was rather within the scale usually paid to short-hand reporters. Members of the Corporation who had perused the printed proceedings of the Committee must have been convinced of the perfect manner in which the transactions of the Committee had been reported. He could state for himself that the questions put by him to witnesses at the Committee's meeting had been very accurately reported. He had made the best arrangement under the circumstances, and he hoped that the Corporation would not now grudge the small sum of Rs. 75 per meeting for engaging the services of a qualified reporter. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Viegas was in favour of engaging short-hand writers from the Municipal Office.

Mr. Wacha withdrew his amendment after what had fallen from the Commissioner.

Mr. S. Solomon did not think any usuful purpose would be served by discussing the subject at greater length. The Corporation would do well to sanction the most reasonable arrangement made by the Commissioner.

Colonel Wilson's proposition was then put to the vote and carried, Mr. Sitalwad and Mr. Cursondas Chabildas voting against.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT LOAN.

The Corporation considered notice of motion from Mr. Selim Solomon to the effect that the Commissioner be asked to furnish a statement showing how the fifteen lakhs road improvement loan has been appropriated, particulars of sums recovered from land sold, what the balance available is, &c.

The motion was carried.

A REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE SIMLA CONFERENCE.

The Corporation recorded letter No. 2384, General Department, dated 13th July, 1892, from Mr. Under-Secretary Harvey, enquiring whether the Corporation had any objection to permitting Dr. MacDonald, Secretary and Curator, Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay, to be present at the Conference, proposed to be held in Simla in August, to consider the question of the maintenance and improvement of Indian Art Industries, and the connection of museums therewith.

THE QUEEN'S ROAD SEWERS.

On the proposition of Mr. Roughton the Corporation considered letter No. 7697, dated 8th July, 1892, from the Commissioner, forwarding reports from heads of Departments under the Executive Engineer, explaining the reasons for opening Queen's Road on various occasions during the past fair season.

Mr. Roughton informed the Corporation that he had received several communications, which upheld his action in bringing the state of the Queen's Road to the notice of the Corporation at that time. The repairs to the whole of the road on the left hand side were immediately taken in hand, and two days after the thing was moved the work was done.

Mr. Shroff upheld Mr. Roughton's in bringing such matters to notice.

The Commissioner explained that the man-holes on the Queen's Road at that time had been opened by his order to meet the necessity of dredging the Queen's Road sewers as there was a great emergency for opening up the sewer. They had to cover them up temporarily until the permanent covers could be replaced, and if Mr. Roughton knew the condition of the sewer at that time, and were in his place, he would have given the same orders.

The letter was recorded.

THE BYCULLA FOOTBRIDGE.

On the motion of Mr. Kabraji the Corporation considered Resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 2967, dated 29th June, 1892, as under :—" That the following report be submitted to the Corporation with reference to their Resolution, No. 2091, dated 9th instant :—The proposed footbridge over the G. I. P. Railway, at Byculla Overbridge. The Standing Committee beg to report, with reference to the Corporation's Resolution No. 2091, dated 9th instant, that the proposed footbridge at Byculla will, if constructed, be entirely on Municipal ground, and that the construction of the bridge was recommended by the Overbridge Committee appointed by Government, under its Resolution No. 449, (Railway Department), of 1890, (see Vol. XIV. of the Record, page 281-5). As there is a very considerabl traffic under the railway at this point by the side of the Municipal drain, a footbridge would no doubt be a great relief and be largely used. "If the building of the bridge is approved by the Corporation, the Committee will provide for the estimate cost of construction on the Budget estimates for next year. The Railway Company having their own approaches on both sides and a footbridge over their line, it does not appear that they would derive any benefit from the erection of the proposed footbridge."

Mr. Kabraji spoke in favour of the project, and hoped the Corporation would make no objection in sanctioning the expenditure for building the over-bridge after the matter was fully discussed before the Corporation and the Standing Committee.

Mr. Mody seconded the proposal, which was carried.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

The Corporation recorded letter to the President, from Mr. G. H. D. Walker, of Simla, Honorary Secretary to the " Indian Currency Association," asking the Corporation to authorise the President to sign the memorial to the House of Commons adopted at a public meeting held in Simla, on 13th June, 1892, praying that Parliament may be pleased to direct the application of a speedy reform in the Indian Currency system either by the introduction of the double standard or the adoption of a gold standard.

THE LATE MR. DUXBURY.

The Corporation considered letter, dated 23rd July, 1892, from Miss Duxbury, acknowledging gratefully the kind sympathy and tribute of respect, the Corporation had paid to the memory of the late Mr. J. R. Duxbury, and it was recorded.

A GOVERNMENT GRANT.

Dr. Blaney moved that letter No. 9114, dated 26th July, 1892, from the Commissioner, reporting on letter to the President, No. 1414, dated 17th June, 1892, from the Educational Inspector, C. D., forwarding Government Resolution No. 1188, Educational Department, dated 7th idem, sanctioning, conditionally, the grant of Rs. 30,000 towards the cost of building a primary school over the Bhuleshwar Market.

Dr. Blaney suggested that the matter be postponed until the amended plans of the building were before the Corporation. After alluding to the grant Government had made, he said that Government had suggested they were like children in wishing to spend their money on mere ornamental buildings, but at the same time appeared reluctant to contribute their full share of half of the costs for erecting the school.

Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta pointed out that as Government had come forward with an offer of Rs. 30,000 the Corporation should accept that sum, and with that view proposed the following amendment which was supported by Mr. Roughton :—That the offer of Government to contribute Rs. 30,000 towards the cost of a school-building over the Bhuleshwar Markets be accepted, and that the Commissioner be requested to modify the plans and design so as to bring the expenditure within the total cost of Rs. 60,000.

Dr. Blaney withdrew his original motion and the amendment was carried.

WATER-SUPPLY AT BANDORA.

On the motion of Mr. Shroff, seconded by Mr. Mody. the Corporation sanctioned resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 4275, dated 27th July, 1892, as under :—" That, as applied for by the Commissioner in his letter No. 8755, dated 21st inst., the Corporation be recommended to sanction the renewal of the agreement with the Bandora Municipality for the supply of water for a period of five years from 1st July, 1892, as per draft agreement submitted therewith, and at the rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons by metre measurement, subject to an allowance of 10 per cent. thereof for leakage, and subject to any corresponding increase or reduction of the Bombay rate for supply of water by metre measurement during the said five years. " 2. That with reference to their resolution No. 3282, dated 14th July, 1890, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the recovery from the Bandora Municipality of Rs. 1,166-14-4 only, instead of Rs. 2,618, the recovery of which was originally sanctioned for cost of alterations of mains contingent on the transfer of the internal supply of water to that Municipality."

PETITIONS FROM HAY-DEALERS.

In accordance with the resolution of the Standing Committee No. 4278, dated 27th July, 1892, as under, with reference to petition, dated 18th idem, from hay-dealers carrying on their trade at Arthur Road, Messrs. Janku Thakoojee, Bhau Raghunath, and others hay-dealers were informed that the power of granting licenses and of refusing to grant lincenses for the storage of hay is vested in the Municipal Commissioner, to whom the applicants can apply."

The Corporation adjourned till Monday next, at 3 p. m.

M. Deibler, the executioner, is now sharing the fate of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, the public prosecutor, and other magistrates, who cannot find landlords to accept them as tenants. " Monsieur de Paris," who lives in the Rue Vicq d'Azir, has had a notice to quit. No fear of dynamite is expressed, but M. Duteil, the landlord, objects that the other tenants are harassed by the two detectives who watch the premises night and day ; whilst the *concierge* is weary of declaring that M. Deibler is not at home to the interviewers and curious or superstitious visitors from all parts, who want to inspect the guillotine and shake hands with the finisher of the law.

A GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA.

A CRITICAL EXAMINATION.

The question of a gold standard for India has come again to the front. The idea is not a new one. So far back as 1864 an effort was made to provide, not merely a gold standard, but a gold currency, by admitting the payment of Government demands in sovereigns at the rate of Rs. 10 to the pound sterling. About half a million actually were received under this rule, but very soon disappeared into the hands of the public, and by remittance to England in payment of Home charges. In 1868 the rate for sovereigns was raised to Rs. 10-4 and Indian gold coins minted under the authority of Act XVII. of 1835 were also made payable at all Government treasuries. Neither class of gold coin was declared the legal tender in satisfaction of private debts, and, in consequence, neither class ever acquired public currency. A few thousand sovereigns were paid into treasuries at the Rs. 10-4 rate, but the appreciation in value of gold put an end to such payments. At that time (1869) Sir John Strachey proposed to introduce a gold coinage by Government at the ratio of 1 to 15·45. This being lower than the then market rate, the gold coins would be tokens only, and legal tender up to Rs. 200 only in private transactions, but payable without limit into Government treasuries. When gold rose high enough it would be made the standard currency, and silver would assume the position of a subsidiary or token currency. This scheme appears to have been strangled in the discussions which followed, and to have been lost in the perturbations which within the next few years rendered it impracticable. We may well regret now that Sir W. Mansfield's far-seeing proposals met with no success at a time when they might have been practicable. The cataclysm which followed the German demonetisation of silver would have found India provided with a gold standard, and a gold currency to back it.

In 1876, when the fall in exchange was becoming serious, the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce pressed on Government the necessity for suspending the free coinage of silver. But the proposal found no favour either with the Indian or the Home authorities. The former must have changed their minds under the pressure of circumstances, for in 1878 we find, from the Royal Commission's Report, the Government of India proposing the adoption of a gold standard by imposing a seignorage which would raise the cost of the silver rupee to a certain fixed gold value. The scheme was referred to a Departmental Committee, who declared against it, and it was negatived by the Home Government.

It is indicative of the doubts and difficulties which surround this question, that only a few years later a very similar scheme, involving a gold standard with an inconvertible token rupee currency, was proposed in England, but as summarily rejected by the Indian Government as its own analogous proposal had been dismissed by the Secretary of State in 1878.

No doubt these are not the only occasions on which such a project has received official attention, but it does not appear to have been yet subjected to public scrutiny and criticism. Quite recently, however, it has gained fresh importance from finding a prominent place in the memorial of the Indian Currency Association and the speeches of its promoters. Even here, so far as the published reports show, no effort has yet been made to investigate the ultimate results and working of the scheme. Its proposers have confined themselves to the practicability of its adoption and introduction. The matter seems to require much more discussion, and a much more careful scrutiny than it has yet received. It is with a view of exciting such discussion and scrutiny that the present investigation is undertaken. The writer has no pretention to pose as an authority. He merely presents himself as an inquirer, anxious to understand the true bearings of a question which possesses such extreme importance for the whole community to which he belongs.

The scheme of a gold standard does not, as the writer understands it, involve the introduction by Government of a gold coinage at public expense, nor the substitution of a gold currency for the present rupee currency. This would be so entirely out of the question that it would be waste of time to consider a project which started with such a proposition. It is not even essential that any gold should be actually coined at all.

The projects officially propounded do not seem to have contemplated a gold currency or even a gold coinage, but only that silver or gold should be received at the mint and rupees given in exchange at a certain fixed ratio to gold. If the metal tenders were silver, such seignorage would be charged as would bring the coined rupee up to the fixed ratio. Another scheme, however, postulates that the Indian mints should be closed to the free coinage of silver, and opened to the free coinage of gold at a certain fixed ratio to the existing silver coinage. Such coin would be legal tender without limit of amount, and its value measured in coined silver would be so far above an equal weight of bar silver as the fixed ratio might exceed the current market rate of the metal. For all other purposes the gold coinage would possess its full intrinsic value, and no more. It could be exported, and recoined for circulation in any gold-using country. This later circumstance, it may be here observed, would probably operate to restrict or prevent the coinage of gold. It would be treated simply as a commodity, and holders of gold who wished to discharge silver debts would, instead of taking it to the mint, sell it against rupees, and the metal would remain in bullion form, and be either used for the arts, absorbed into the hoard of the country, or utilised for export to countries with a gold currency. The rupee would become an inconvertible token, legal tender without limit of value, and possessing a nominal fictitious value measured by the excess of the fixed ratio above the market price of silver as a metal.

For internal use the rupee currency, it may be assumed, would continue to circulate as before. Being restricted in volume it would rise in value, and there would, sooner or later, be a general fall in the price of native commodities, proportioned to the contraction of the currency. From the tenacity with which the depreciated rupee has maintained its purchasing power in India, we may assume that this fall would take some time to develope, and would be followed at longer intervals by a fall in wages and rents. It is for the purposes of export and external trade that the inconvertible rupee would be on its trial, and that its working requires to be demonstrated. Not being a legal tender outside India the rupee would be accepted by foreign countries only at its intrinsic market value. At first sight, then, it would appear that a trader importing European goods into India would require to be paid for them in rupees at their intrinsic bullion value, not at their nominal value for Indian currency. Similarly, a trader importing Indian goods into Europe would require a gold price representing the rupee value at the ratio fixed by the Indian Government. How far each would be able to enforce his demand would depend on the balance of trade, and on the character of the goods imported and exported. Leaving these factors for the present out of the question, we may proceed to consider the effect of the gold standard on the prices of both imports and exports, and observe how they would differ in the case of gold-using and silver-using countries, meaning thereby countries with a gold standard or a silver standard. At present, imports from both countries are paid for in silver coins, which have only the commercial value of the silver they contain. The depreciation of silver, as measured in gold, has forced up the price of goods received from gold-using countries, so as to represent the same amount of gold as before the depreciation, less whatever fall in gold prices has followed the appreciation of gold. The depreciation of silver has naturally not affected the price of goods received from silver-using countries, except so far as it may itself have raised silver prices. Whether they have been so raised is a disputed point. With the introduction of a gold standard, countries of both classes would continue to receive uncoined silver or its value in rupees. The rupee, being raised in value, would purchase more silver than its own weight in the uncoined metal. There would, therefore, be a fall in the prices of all imported commodities as expressed in rupees. It is certain that the closure of the Indian mints would still further depreciate silver in the market. This circumstance would apparently affect the trade with silver-using less than the trade with gold-using countries. The former would continue to receive the same amount of uncoined silver as before, until their own home prices have risen in sympathy with the further fall in silver. This, as experience has shown, would be at best a slow process. But gold-using countries would at once require for their commodities a greater amount of uncoined silver in proportion to its fresh fall in value. Therefore it appears that the fall in the rupee price of goods imported from silver-using countries would be more pronounced and immediate than the fall in the rupee price of commodities imported from gold-using countries. The former trade would be proportionately more encouraged than the latter.

Exports from India to foreign countries would have to be charged for in rupees, or in a gold equivalent at the fixed ratio. Their prices would, therefore, rise in the currency of the country of import to whatever extent the ratio of the Indian mint might have been fixed in excess of the market ratio. This rise would be modified only by whatever fall of Indian prices might follow the appreciation of the rupee. Such fall might be expected to be slow, irregular, and uncertain. Gold-using countries have already lowered their (gold) prices for Indian commodities since the appreciation of gold set in. To them the result would be a return more or less complete towards the old prices. There has been no such fall in the prices paid by silver-using countries for Indian commodities, and they would have to raise their prices to an unknown level. The result in both cases would be a discouragement of export trade, probably more violent in the case of silver-using than gold-using countries.

At this point it may also be appropriate to observe that the adoption of a gold standard would introduce the instability into the exchange with silver-using countries which now exists in the exchange with gold-using countries. As silver rose or fell in the market, the proportion of the rupee to the tael or other silver standard coin would rise or fall, and the same uncertainty would be introduced into trade with the East which now so seriously hampers India's trade with the West. It is this instability of the rupee which forms almost the sole argument for the establishment of a gold standard, as far as the interest of trade and manufactures is concerned. It is true that the volume of trade with the East is inconsiderable, compared with the volume of trade with the West. But still it is profitable in itself, and, as will presently appear, serves as the means of adjusting the Home charges. A scheme which would seriously embarrass it will require to be justified by distinct proof of overpowering advantages in another direction. It will also be heavily handicapped when brought into comparison with a scheme which does not involve such injurious consequences. Some difference may, therefore, be observed in the effect of the gold-standard in the trade of India with each of the two classes of countries. In both cases the import trade would be encouraged and the export trade discouraged ; but the effect in both directions would be more marked and immediate in the case of silver using than in the case of gold-using countries. There is the further distinction that a very large amount of cash payments have to be made in England by the Indian Government and by private remitters. No such adjustment takes place directly with any silver-using country. It seems advisable, therefore, to first examine the case of each class separately.

The effect on cash remittances will depend in both cases on the balance of trade, and it again will be influenced by the character of the commodities which are interchanged. Let us take first the case of the trade with gold-using countries, and consider on which side the balance of trade lies. The calculation is, perhaps, facilitated by the exact information afforded by the Secretary of State's bills, against which probably all private, miscellaneous, as well as a large share of commercial cash remittances to India are adjusted. In striking an account, India will have to pay for the merchandise and treasure she imports, and also for the cash remittances the Indian Government and private persons have to make to meet home charges. To meet this demand she has her exports of merchandise and of treasure, and the private remittances from England to India. Private remittances may be left out of both sides of the account. In fact, they must be left out, as they cannot be ascertained. But the omisson does not really vitiate the calculation, because they form an unimportant part of the entire transactions, and are, moreover, probably all included in the imports and exports of treasure and the Council bills, and if separately shown would then be counted twice. One very well known authority has pointed out that the value of Government stores imported into India should be left out of the imports of merchandise because they are paid for by Council bills, and India cannot be made to pay for them twice ; first, when they are imported as merchandise, and, secondly, when bills are drawn for their value. This seems unanswerable, and the following figures for imports do not include Government stores, so far as the available statistics permit their exclusion. In fact, it may be well to premise at this point by saying that statistics of this sort, though derived from the best sources, may not always be accurate. Errors are very apt to occur in the valuation of imports and exports, and these errors may not be of a nature which would balance one another. Still we cannot do more than use the best material we have, and be guided by the conclusions so reached, until they are shown to be inaccurate. The figures here quoted are chiefly taken from the official Statistical Abstract relating to British India for 1880-81 to 1889-90 ; the Report of the Royal Commission of 1888, and Sir D. Barbour's *Bimetallism* ; and from the annual Trade Reviews published by the Indian Government.

The gold and silver using countries may be taken by Continents. The former comprise Europe, America and Australasia ; the later Asia and Africa. The exceptions are too inconsiderable to affect transactions which aggregate about one hundred and seventy millions of Rx.

Taking the figures for the five years 1885-6 to 1889-90, the published returns give the total imports of merchandise from Europe, Asia, and Australasia as averaging Rx. 52,317,355 annually. Similarly the gross imports of treasure were Rx. 10,163,195, being Rx. 1,772,298 gold and Rx. 8,390,897 silver.

The exports for the same period averaged yearly Rx. 62,622,029 in merchandise, and Rx. 4,91,913 in treasure, being Rx. 392,341 gold and Rx. 99,572 silver. The balance of commodities exported over those imported was Rx. 10,304,674, and this was almost entirely met by the excess of imported over exported treasure, which came to Rx. 9,671,282, leaving only the small balance in India's favour of Rx. 6,33,392. We shall have to turn to the trade with silver-using countries to see how she meets the Secretary of State's bills.

In the same five years India received annually from Asiatic and African countries merchandise to the value of Rx. 8,876,457, and treasure valued at Rx. 4,176,153, being Rx. 1,697,950 in gold and Rx. 2,478,203 in silver. Her exports for the same period averaged Rx. 30,175,614 in merchandise and Rx. 1,33,597 in treasure, being Rx.6,270 of gold and Rx. 1,127,327 of silver. The balance of exports of merchandise thus comes to Rx. 21,300,157, and in payment of this India received a net import of treasure amounting to Rx. 3,042,556, leaving due a balance of Rx. 18,257,601. This, along with the sum due from gold-using countries, was all swallowed up in paying for the Council bills, which averaged Rx. 19,072,607, leaving a balance still due from India of Rx. 1,81,614. The accuracy with which these totals approximate may be taken as showing that the statistics are fairly complete and correct. It appears from these figures that eastern countries pay India for nearly two-thirds of her goods by bills on London, and that these payments almost equal in amount the remittances which the Indian Government has to make to England. It is natural that the international accounts should be adjusted in this way, because none of the silver-using countries with which India trades is itself a large producer of silver, whereas London is the great silver-market of the world. Still these statistics indicate the important part which her trade with other silver-using countries plays in the adjustment of India's accounts with England.—T. S. in the *Pioneer*.

THE MATRIMONIAL INDENT.

What Aliph Cheem would call the "matrimonial indent," writes the *Pioneer*, has apparently been assuming alarming proportions in the closing months of Lord Cross' rule at the India Office. The fiat has gone forth "that intended wives of officers are ineligible for the grant of non-regulation passages to India." With the cry for reduction in the home charges in the air one could understand this order if the India Office were the Basel Board :

The Reverend Ernest Geist.
Was a German Mission ree :
He'd already been doubly spliced
But he wished for Number Three.

So he sat himself down with his pen,
And he wrote to the Basel Board :
"Right Reverend Gentlemen
And brethren in the Lord.

"Your obedient, Ernest Geist,
Has served you well in his life ;
He's already been doubly spliced
But he wishes another wife.

" He's conscious that being alone
Is never well for a man,
And it's worse in the tropical zone
In heathenish Hindustan."

However, there are few officers, we imagine, who make so large an indent as the Reverend Geist, or who would be so ungrateful as, on receipt of the third consignment, to groan at her "carroty" hair. And the ethic of the new order is plainly dubious. No doubt the *fiancee* is not the wife, and a passage on a trooper will not always ensure the transition. The same veracious chronicler whom we have quoted above, has also the tale of the lamentable experiences of Lieutenant Rudge at the pier of Madras :

The boat came back in a little space
With Grant and the top e blue.
And Rudge stood staring down on the face
That simpered a " How d'ye do ?"

It was that of a stale and elderly girl
Of forty at least you'd say :
The features were those of the photo of Pearl,
But the Pearl of another day.

And Lieutenant Rudge, we regret to say, bolted. But we cannot suppose that Lord Cross had cases of this sort in view when he issued his fiat. The officer who asks for a passage for his *fiancee* is no doubt willing to take his chance of partial disillusionment. All he asks is that a truly benevolent Secretary of State should arrange for the forwarding of the indent, and one would fancy the economy to be effected by refusing the petition cannot be of much importance. Here is a chance for Lord Kimberley.

ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTION OF FINE ARTS.

The annual meeting and prize drawing of the Royal Association for Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland was held in the Society of Arts Hall, 117, George Street, on Saturday (30th ult.) The Lord Provost presided.

The Lord Provost said he believed this Association was of its kind certainly the oldest which now existed, and he thought that with some small exceptions it must be the only one in Scotland which remained. The principle on which it had been founded one would have thought, would have commanded very great confidence, and led to very extensive imitation, but whether it was that with lapse of time new ideas required, new treatment, the Association had not in recent years been growing in proportion to the increase in numbers and wealth of the population of the country. This, he thought, was a matter of regret. While kindred associations did not seem to have been flourishing so well this year this Association had had to meet a very unfortunate series of disasters abroad, which had cut off from its membership a number of subscribers and friends who had always been ardent supporters. There was a falling off in the membership which was, he believed, almost entirely to be found among the foreign members, who were largely affected by pecuniary embarrassments through the Argentine difficulty and the hurricane in the Mauritius. If they looked back on the history of this association, he thought they might truly say it had done great things for them in Scotland. Its chief object was to encourage art. The young artist was a frequent theme in literature. His struggles had been painted over and over again, and the difficulty he had in receiving recognition in the early stage had been described to them by their most skilful writers in this country and abroad. This Association came to his rescue when he showed talent and yet had not achieved that reputation and popularity which enabled him to get a market for his productions. The Association was able to hold out a helping hand, and by early recognition of his merits introduced him to the public, and rescue him from feelings of despair and discouragement, which might cause the loss to the world of possibly one of its greatest benefactors. If the Association had done such things for private individuals it had done something for the nation in helping to build up a national gallery where Scottish art should be represented in the way that will show its history, and form for them a perennial spring of pleasure, and help to set up a standard of taste. They might well say of the National Gallery that " Blessed be the art that can immortalise," for many of their countrymen were there immortalised, and for the formation of the collection they owed much to this Association.

The secretary then read the fifty-eighth annual report, which stated that the subscribers registered during the year numbered 2189, and that the sums received amounted to £2350 10s. Out of the sum placed at the disposal of the committee they had purchased, at a cost of £680 10s. from the Exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy, from the Exhibition of the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts, and from the Exhibition of the Society of Scottish Artists, 42 works of act, of which 33 are oil paintings, 8 are water-colour drawings, and 1 is a statuette in marble. The presentation work for this year would consist of an etching by Mr. William Hole, R.S.A., of the famous equestrian portrait by Velasquez, in the possession of the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin, of the celebrated statesman Don Gaspar de Guzman Conde Duque d'Oliveraz, Minister to Philip IV., contemporary of Buckingham and Richelieu, and patron of Velasquez. In view of the very favourable reception by the members at last annual meeting of the Chairman's proposal to continue the practice of presenting to the subscribers etchings after some of the old masters, the committee had decided to engrave, for the subscribers of next year, the magnificent portraite by Velasquez, of Admiral Don Adrian Pulido-Pareja, formerly in the possession of the Earl of Radnor, and recently added to the National Gallery in London. The etching of this work has been entrusted to Mr. Hole. The total sum expended up to this time by the various Committees of Management in the acquisition of paintings and sculpture for the members, in the purchase of pictures for permanent preservation in the Scottish National Gallery, and in the production of engravings and illustrated works for circulation among the subscribers, now amounts to upwards of £180,000. The sum at the credit of the National Gallery Fund amounts at present to upwards of £500, including one-half per cent. of this year's subscriptions, set aside in compliance with the rules of the Association's Royal Charter of Incorporation.

The auditors' report was then read as follows:— " We, Lindsay, Jamieson, and Haldane, C.A., auditors of the Royal Association for the Promotion of Fine Arts in Scotland, hereby certify that one of the ballot boxes contains 2189 balls having the same numbers as the tickets issued for subscribers for 1892 ; and that the other contains printed slip corresponding to the works of art for distribution—42 in number.—Lindsay, Jamieson, and Haldane."

Mr J. C. Penney, C.A., took charge of the ballot box with the numbers, and Mr Alex. S. Baird, Glasgow, took charge of the ballot box with the prize numbers, and the drawings took place with the following result :—

168—Chrysanthemums, by Miss M. Brown, £7 7s, George Bruce, W S, Glenfinlas Street, Edinburgh. 497—Convalescents, by Hector Chalmers, £15, James Martin, C A, 49, Castle Street, Edinburgh. 2700—Evening, by Waller H Paton, R S A, £30. James Park, Stoneyhill, Musselburgh, 3458A Roadside, by Garden G Smith, R S W, £10 10s. Francis Spooner, Clifton House, Worcester. 4187—Evening Landscape, by Alexander G Sinclair, £10 10s. John Macrae, 6, Calmers Crescent, Edinburgh. 4127—Poultry, by Edwin Alexander, £15 15s. Sir Charles Tennant, Bart, of the Glen. 1955—Autumn Trees, by Charles H Mackie, £17. T and R Annan and Sons, photographers, Glasgow. 2104—Harvest Time, by A K Brown, R S W, £30. William Fergusson, Fern Bank, Inverness. 101—On a Lonely Moor, by Arthur Harris, £7 7s. Sir R J Abercromby of Birkenbog and Forglen. 137—Landscape, by James Cadenhead, £3, Edmund Baxter, W S, 9, Rutland Square, Edinburgh. 1503—Through the Wood, by George Henry, £40. John Crawford, Ironmonger Alloa. 146—Sketch near Antwerp, by W S MacGeorge, £4 4s. A D M Black, W S, 28, Castle Street, Edinburgh. 3319—The Orange Market, Tangier by John Lavery, £40. C S J Philips Montreal. 582—Solitude, by J Campbell Noble A., £35. His Grace the Duke of Portland, Welbeck Abbey. 3410—The Whamled Cart, by Miss Alice Gair, £10 10s., J A Dodds, Vina-del-Mar, Valparaiso. 892—Flemish Peasant Feeding Horse, by George Smith, £5. George S Bellfield, 11, Queensferry Street, Edinburgh. 566—The Antiquary's Corner, by Charles Halkerston, £7 7s. Charles J G Paterson, 24, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. 3203—Sunlight, by Frederick J T Gunn, £7. A M Ker, Simla, India. 223—A Doubtful Transaction, by G Ogilvy Reid, A, £21. J G Cownie, 39, South Bridge, Edinburgh. 576—Apple Blossom, by W Milne, £17. John S Pitman. W S, 36, Moray Place, Edinburgh. 5257—Apple Blossom, by William Macbride, £15 Alexander Macffe. W S, Clydesdale Bank, Whithorn, 3093—Summer Time, by Robert Noble A. R. S. A, £42. John Moffat, Port Elizabeth, 1936—Near Flitwick Beds, by Leopold Rivers, £20. James Craig Annan, Glasgow. 2532—Landscape on the Tyne, by William Milne, £15 15s. Mrs Morrison, Calooner, Aberfoyle. 2692—Reverie—Marble Statuette, by Pittendrigh Macgillivray, £55, Alexander Elder, London. 2542—End of November, by William F Hulk, £6 6s. G T Ferguson, Toronto. 2358—In the Forest Fountainebleau by Mason Hunter. R S W, £10 10s. John Davie. Brunswick Street, Liverpool. 3748—Landscape, by Mungo Plenderleith, £5 6s. Robert A Ireland, Blackford Mount, Edinburgh. 3361—The quarrel by Walter B Melrose, £6. A G Cornish, Valparaiso. 5598—Wallflowers, by Miss M Brown, £5. John Turnbull Galashiels. 3050—A Grey Day among the Stooks, by J Couttis Michie, £16. W C Morrison, 11, Queen Street, Edinburgh. 4881—The Rising Moon, by Charles H Woolford, £8 8s. D A C Cameron Fettercairn. 521—The Mill by James Paterson, £40, the Hon. F. J. Moncrieff, 4, Lynedoch Place. Edinburgh. 3047—In a Cabbage Garden, by Walter B Melrose, £7 7s. Robert Anderson, of Eastwoodhill. Pollokshaws. 3002—A Yorkshire Moor, by A. D. Reid, £30. Wm. Smythe of Methven, Perth. 5261—On the Forth, by Duncan Cameron, £8. R Russell, Coatham Redcar. 4123—In Surrey by R. B. Nisbet, £12 12s. James Paton, Princes Street. Edinburgh. 295—Little Labourers, by Robert M'Gregor, R.S.A., £35. Sir Wm. Forrest. Bart., of Comiston, 35, Manor Place. Edinburgh. 658—The Crescent Moon. by Peter Mackie, £5 5s. Thomas Reekie, 8, Commercial Street, Leith. 3747—Sound of Jura from Lowlandman's Bay, by John MacNiven, R.S.W., £17 17s. Messrs. R. Wilson & Sons, 40, South Clerk Street, Edinburgh. 533—A Last Gleam, by T. Blacklock, £9 8s. James Mossman, 38, Findhorn Place, Edinburgh. 2230—An October Day, by Euan Geddes, £6 6s. N. Molyneux. 95, Church Street, Lancaster.

On the motion of Mr. J. B. Sutherland, S.S.C., a vote of thanks was given to the Lord Provost for presiding.

For the month of June the net earnings on the Upper Burma line were Rs. 25,255 or, for three months beginning April, Rs. 49,904, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,16,282 as compared with the actuals of preceding year. In Lower Burma the receipts for current month were Rs. 6,16,331 or Rs. 12,64,482 for previous three months, showing an increase of Rs. 8,94,026 as compared with actuals of last year. The expenditure on the Upper Burma lines was Rs. 31,074, or Rs. 53,481 for three months ending June, against a Budget proportion of Rs. 75,000, showing a decrease of Rs. 21,519 as compared with actuals of last year. In Lower Burma the expenditure was Rs. 2,44,665 for June or Rs. 5,18,144 for three months, against a Budget proportion of Rs. 8,50,000, also showing a decrease of Rs. 3,31,556 as compared with previous years.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

An interesting feature of the Congress of Psychologists, on Wednesday (3rd inst.), was the hypnotic experiments of Dr. Bramwell on four private subjects, brought up from Goole, in Yorkshire. Among the spectators we observed Mr. Balfour and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Stanley, as well as numerous eminent psychologists and anthropologists, home and foreign. The subjects were two young men, one young woman, and a girl of sixteen or seventeen. After Professor Usher, of Melbourne, had certified ... genuineness of the mesmeric sleep by the usual tests, such as raising the closed eye-lids and examining the eye, or thrusting a fine needle through the flesh of the brow or hand, to prove the insensibility to pain, some interesting experiments on "suggestion" were performed.

For example, one of the men was made to revive a "suggestion" which had been made to him a year ago, namely, the ascension of an Indian fakir through the ceiling. After being roused from the "sleep" the man, who stated that he could see nobody else around him except Dr. Bromwell, began to look towards a distant part of the hall, and to relate that he saw "that Indian" rising up through the ceiling. "Who'll pay for the hole in it?" he suddenly asked.

Another experiment was the suggestion of short stories to the subject while asleep, and after awaking him, asking him, to look into a crystal or other clear object, where he sees the substance of the story in the form of an image or picture. It was, in fact, a peculiar case of what is called "crystal-gazing" or "crystal-vision," a phenomenon somewhat akin to seeing faces in the fire. When the subject was asleep the first story told was that of Crusoe discovering the footprint on the sand. On being waked the man said that he had heard nothing while asleep. Nevertheless, when he began to look into the crystal he appeared to observe something there, and, on being asked, told that he saw Robinson Crusoe on his island, and very much frightened at seeing a footprint. The experiment was repeated on another subject. Moreover, the story of the beguiling of Merlin, which the subjects had probably never heard before, was suggested to them by another gentleman, Mr. Myers, on the invitation of Dr. Bramwell, and both subjects, who again declared they had heard nothing while asleep, saw a representation of it in the glass, and gave characteristic versions of it.

One of them described Merlin as "like a poet or something," with long hair, and Vivien as a good-looking young woman, who made passes round the poet, and shut him up in a hollow oak. The most reasuring feature of the experiments was the assertion by Dr. Bramwell that a hipnotic subject has the power of choosing whether or not he or she will respond to a particular suggestion. All his subjects have that prerogative, and were any of them asked by him to do anything of which they disapproved he could not make them do it even if he would. In proof of this he asked the youngest girl to exert her power of choice or free will and refuse to comply with one out of the several things he would ask her to do. Without answering him, or appearing to understand, she steadily refused to close her eyes when he requested her, and he utterly failed to make her do so. Nevertheless, she obeyed him at once in every other request he made. This assertion and demonstration of Dr. Bramwell will be comforting news to many people. At the termination of the scenes Dr. Bramwell told his subjects to wake up perfectly bright and happy, with nothing morbid or abnormal about them, and to be free from sea-sickness on the voyage home to Yorkshire. They at once woke up to full possession of their senses; and, according to his statement, none of them will suffer from sea-sickness.

Dr. Arthur MacDonald, of the U.S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D.C., has been specially sent to the Congress of Experimental Psychology sitting in London and to the Congress at Brussels, which is to consider the relations of crime to biology and sociology. The question whether there really is a criminal type of man distinguished by the shape of his cranium and face, the anatomy of his ears and nose, the orbits of his eyes, and the length of his jaws, will be thoroughly discussed, as will the associated question whether a man is born a criminal or becomes so from his environment. Signor Lombroso, Professor of Legal Medicine at Turin; Dr. Brouardel, President of the Medical Faculty at Paris; and Professor Ferri, of Rome, are well-known authorities on this new science, which had best be called Criminology. Those who are interested in it may like to know that Dr. MacDonald has a work on the subject in the press. It will be published by Messrs. Funk and Wagnalls, of New York; and is dedicated to Professor Lombroso, who is regarded by some as founder of the science.

The psychology of criminals is another aspect of the same subject which will be discussed at Brussels, chiefly by Dr. Magnan, of the St. Anne Insane Asylum, Paris, and Dr. Benedikt, the celebrated craniologist of Vienna. Criminal Sociology, or, the relation of crime to history, politics, and modes of life, will also be considered, especially by Dr. Alimena of Naples.

The plethysmograph, the new psycho-physical instrument for measuring the least increase of blood in the arteries of the arm, has been found useful in studying the behaviour of criminals. In general, when the judge pronounces sentence on a criminal there is a diminution of the flow of blood in his arms; but the sight of a glass of wine restores the current. Computation also increases the flow. When a pistol is presented to a brutalised murderer the flow is little affected; but in the normal man it is greatly influenced. The instrument, in short, furnishes involuntary testimony of the nervous and physical state of a criminal, and it promises to be useful in medicine.

Anthropology will be represented by a department at the Columbian Exhibition, under the direction of Professor F. W. Putnam, of Cambridge, Mass. It will include an anthropological laboratory for measuring purposes, as well as a museum. Dr. Jahn, of Berlin, intends to exhibit specimens of German dwellings, utensils, costumes, and so on. At the Exhibition there will also be sections on folk-lore, games and primitive religions, under the supervision of Mr. Stewart Culin, of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Dr. V. Ball, C.B., F.R.S., honorary secretary of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland, states that five or six lions have been bred per year in the gardens of the society, Dublin, since 1875, with the exception of five years from 1874 to 1878. The percentage of males to females in the cubs was 53·8 to 46·2, or a majority of 7·6 males in every 100. There were 43 litters, comprising 159 cubs, or 3·7 cubs a litter on the average. Of the total number 90 were born in April, May, September, and October. Some 30 died at or soon after birth, 12 after some months, eight were kept in st..., and 109 were sold, fetching £4,000.

One of the last specimens of the black wolf (canis lupus) of the Southern States of America has been added to the Central Park, New York. He is a young animal of a jetty fur and slenderer form than the prairie wolf, and was obtained from a backwoods hunter of Louisiana. Audubon relates some interesting stories of the strength, agility and cunning of this variety. He also mentions a tame one which followed its master, a Kentucky farmer, as gently as a dog, and could track a deer for him better than any dog he had ever known.

The Prince of Monaco intends to arrange for a congress of delegates from the nations most interested in maritime enterprise, in order to create a number of oceanic meteorological stations in different parts of the Atlantic—for instance, the Azores, Cape Verds, the Canaries, Bermuda, and Madeira. Observations at such points in the Atlantic, which are, or soon will be, connected to the rest of the world by telegraph, must, he considers, be of great service in predicting cyclones on the Europeon coasts.

The Cape Verd Islands are situated near the region where most of the great cyclones which cross to North America originate. These afterwards wheel round towards Europe. The Bermudas form another good site, as the centres of those cyclones which reach Europe usually pass near these islands. The Azores are near the centre of the curves traced by the displacement of the Atlantic atmospheric gyrations. The Prince would establish an observatory at Mount Pico, which is 7,000 feet high, in order to study the circulations of the higher atmosphere. The observations made at these oceanic stations could be sifted at the Observatory, Monaco.

Mr. Frank E. Emery, of the North Carolina Experiment Station, states that during hot, dry weather ploughed land should be well stirred on the surface with any tool which keeps it from baking, as a loose fine surface holds down the moisture in the soil like a wet blanket. A field thus treated will yield a much better crop than one left to dry and harden on the surface, and make the turning point of profit and loss.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially Complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

THE LATE DR. H. W. BELLEW.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. Henry Walter Bellew, C. S. I., Surgeon-General, Bengal Army, retired, which took place at his residence at Farnham Royal, Bucks, on the 26th July. By his death has passed away another of the few remaining members of that Anglo-Indian school that helped to build up our Empire by acquiring a thorough knowledge of the natives based on a sympathetic intercourse with them. As an Oriental linguist, Dr. Bellew was well-known; as a sanitary commissioner his views were distinguished by a practical insight into the customs of the people which suggested remedies that were as efficacious as they were willingly adopted. As an explorer his gift of observation supplied minute and interesting information regarding regions that had either been unknown, or little known, before his visit; while as a Political Officer and a representative Englishmen on the Punjab frontier he gained the confidence of native chiefs and of the natives generally in a high degree. Dr. Bellew was the son of the late Major H. W. Bellew, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Indian Army, and was born in India on August 30, 1834. In 1854 he went out to the Crimean war, from which he returned home in 1855, when he took his commission and went to India in 1856. There he joined the Guides, and shortly after was sent on the famous "Mission to Candahar" with Major H. B. Lumsden, since better known as Sir Henry Lumsden, the brother of Sir Peter Lumsden, of the India Council. Dr. Bellew then published his "Journal of a Mission to Candahar in 1857-58," which at once marked him as a man who understood the natives. He was therefore able to render good service during the Ambeyla campaign. As Civil Surgeon of Peshawar he became a centre of influence all along the frontier and was enabled in 1864 to publish a "General Report on the Yusufzais," which is still a standard work on the topography, history, the antiquities, tribal sub-divisions, government and customs, climate and productions of the district, or rather country, of Yusufzai. He then published "A Grammar and Dictionary of the Pushto Language," which was long a standard work on the subject, and in 1871 he accompanied Sir Richard Pollock on a political mission to Seistan, where they were joined by Sir Frederick Goldsmid's mission and proceeded together to the Persian capital. His extra-official observations made on that journey are contained in his valuable work "From the Indus to the Tigris," and were accompanied by a grammar of the Brahui language, and other scientific matter. In 1873-74 he was deputed on the Embassy to Kashghar and Yarkand after the return of Mr. Forsyth's party to India from a visit to the Atalik Ghazi, and eschewing politics, his "Kashmir and Kashghar" gives a very telling description of the peoples, especially of the latter country, and of their neighbours including several references to "Kunjut," which has latterly been brought under our influence by the name of "Hunza" His friendship with the Amir Shere Ali, and his great knowledge of frontier affairs, pointed him out to Lord Lytton as the most competent person for the post of Chief Political Officer at Cabul during the war with Afghanistan in 1879. Illness unfortunately compelled him to give up the post, and he was succeeded by Mr. (now Sir) Lepel Griffin, but to science his stay in Cabul furnished the material for "The Races of Afghanistan," published in 1880, and for his valuable contribution to the "Ethnography of Afghanistan" regarding which he submitted an important work to the International Congress of Orientalists held last year, on which occasion also, at a meeting presided over by the Hon. G. Curzon, M.P., he expounded his views on a number of linguistic and other identifications between Greek and Afghan tribes, a subject which occupied his attention to within a few hours of his death. Dr. Bellew had been long ailing from gastric complaints brought on by excessive overwork and exposure during his Indian career, from which he retired in November, 1886. He will be mourned by more than one generation of friends, colleagues, and brother officers. At his express wish his body will be cremated. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 4-20 from the Woking (not the Brookwood) Station, his friends being asked to avail themselves of the train which leaves Waterloo Station at 3-10, or Windsor at 3-30 p.m. Dr. Bellew was married to Isabel, sister of another famous explorer, Generel Sir Charles MacGregor, and leaves two daughters and a son, Dillon, of the 16th Lancers, stationed at Ranikhet, N.-W.P., India.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mary Beyts s—2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 189 bales wool, D Bhimjee; 300 cwts mustardseeds, D B Khan and Co; 6 bales wool, Kursondas Mooljee.

City of Edinburgh s—256 bales hemp, Goculdas Cullianjee; 600 cwts oil cakes, D B Khan and Co.

Roumania s—210 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales wool, Nursey Khatao.

FOR LONDON.

Sutlej s—30 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, M Cassumbhoy and Co; 67½ cwts gum, Tokarsee Jamnadass; 40 cwts deer horns, J M Remtoola; 280 cwts gum, Heerjee Virdhare; 4 cwts peacockfeathers, and 125 cwts gum, D Mhowjee; 22½ cwts condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 100 cwts keedeeseed, and 300 cwts metheyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2 hogsheads chutney, D P Batha and Co; 100 cwts gum, S Ranchordas, 22½ cwts gum, Jaitha Dewjee; 80 cwts mother-of-pearl shell, M Lalljee; 30 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 16 bales skins, H C H Gunee; 6 bales hemp, and 175 cwts turmeric, N Futtehally and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ionia s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 300 bales cotton, and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, K Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—201 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Roumania s—500 cwts mayrabollams, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,980 cwts wheat, John Fashiri.

FOR NEW YORK.

Roumania s—6 bales woollen carpets, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Achille s—400 cwts myrabollams, and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 825 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Achille s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers; 500 cwts linseed, and 1,000¼ cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton, and 5,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Achille s—500 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 600 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ionia s—144 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—50 bales twist, K L Moolchund; 84 cwts cloves, L Chuttoo; 50 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 100 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co; 60 bales twist, Tata and Co.

Malacca s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta s—128 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers; 68 bales twist, Beg M H Abdoola Reman; 160 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 400 bales twist, F Pestonjee; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 149 bales twist, E G Abraham; 650 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 225 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 38 bales twist, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, C Ebram and Co; 50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 400 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co.

Thibet s—12 bales twist, F Pestonjee.

FOR KOBE.

Thibet s—100 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lalpoora s—16 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 9TH TO 15TH AUGUST.)

EXPORTS.

Arabia s, (Bombay)—50 cwts wool unpressed.

Simla s, (Bombay)—63 cwts wool unpressed, and 197 cwts rapeseed, including Jamba and Seeta.

Pachumba s. (Bombay)—31 cwts wool unpressed, 2,384 cwts rapeseed, including Jamba and Seeta, and 630 corges skins.

Urbino s, (Hull)—315 bales cotton, 23 bales wool, 53,328 cwts wheat, and 390 corges skins.

Assyria s, (Bombay)—830 cwts rapeseed, including Jamba and Seeta, 4 cwts wheat, and 7 cwts rice.

Aurora s, (Rotterdam)—83,876 cwts wheat.

Calvin s, (Port Said)—73,028 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

Madura s, (London)—6 pieces prints.

City of Perth s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—28 pieces prints.

Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—100 pieces white goods, and 120 pieces prints.

Braunfels s, (Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay)—14 cwts iron bar rod sheets and dyed yarns.

Urbino s, (Hull via Bombay)—300 pieces grey goods.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—154 pieces white goods, and 300 pieces prints.

Arabia s, (Bombay)—1,780 pieces prints.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—32,131 pieces grey goods, 20,431 pieces white goods, 28,398 pieces prints, 14,760 lbs grey yarns, 9,100 lbs Turkey Red and dyed yarns, 82 cwts iron bar, rod, sheets, and hoops, 195 cwts steel, and 20 cwts copper.

Almora s, (London)—6 pieces white goods, and 22 pieces prints.

Ehrenfels s, (Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay)—1,433 cwts iron bar, rod, sheets, and hoops, and 4,071 cwts steel.

Simla s, (Bombay)—1,168 pieces grey goods, 300 pieces white goods, 74 pieces prints, 800 lbs grey yarns, and 2 cwts yellow metal.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 10.

Lester, Lieut, 17th Bo I, on duty, from Deolalee.
Fisher, Lieut, 3rd Bo Cavly, on duty, from Deesa.

AUGUST 21.

Hardman, 2nd Lt, Ms, 2nd Som L I, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 21.

Collings, Lieut, Bo, R Dub, Fusiliers, on duty, to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1892.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-quarters.

To-day at 5-45 p.m.—Carbine drill.

Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

To-day, at 5-45 p. m.—Carbine drill.
Friday, at 5-45 p. m.—25 pr R M L gun drill.

2. The following member having joined, is taken on the strength of the corps from the 18th inst., and posted to No. 1 Sub-Division No. 1 Company, No. 268 Gunner A McMullen.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1892.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday the 24th instant, at 5 30 p. m., and every Wednesday, until further orders. Officers are requested to bring their swords.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill at the Riding School at 7 o'clock this morning.

2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Friday, the 26th instant, at 5-30 p. m.

3. The saddlery, arms and accoutrements returned by members at the close of last season will, on and after this day, the 23rd instant, be issued by the Sergeant Instructer to those members who personally apply and sign for the same at Head-quarters.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Espl'de. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Previously registered....	64	40	56	57	55	39	53	1
Monday, August 22.......	0	33	0	23	0	20	0	4
Total...	64	73	56	80	55	59	53	5
Total fall to 22nd August 1891	71	40	53	59	56	13	50	45
Total fall to 22nd August 1890	65	11	68	91	66	43	54	43

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 22ND OF AUGUST, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st August to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, st August to date
Delhi	29·648	Calm	2	90·1	81·1	85	...	18·69	—0·66
Agra	29·6.0	S E	3	91·6	81·4	85	0·07	14·29	—5·80
Cawnpore..	29·663	E	2	91·5	90·6	87	...	25·90	..
Allahabad ..	29·597	E S E	4	92·4	80·3	85	0·08	27·19	+3·87
Jhansi	29·625	Calm.	2	89·4	79·2	87	...	27·23	—0·76
Jacobabad..	29·593	S S E	4	104·9	82·6	62	...	4·11	+1·44
Karachi....	29·616	W S W	..	89·.	80·7	83	...	11·51	+6·20
Ajmere	29·653	W	5	85·7	77·1	89	0·20	12·66	—3·23
Deesa	29·666	W	8	91·3	81·7	81	0·03	22·40	+3·14
Bhuj	29·662	Calm.	13	90·4	76·9	78	0·01	...	...
Rajkot	29·687	W	12	88·9	75·7	85	0·03	16·54	—6·23
Veraval....	29·693	Calm.	13	83·5	76·3	89	0·19	6·7.	...
Neemuch ..	29·600	N	7	83·8	71·6	91	2·50	18·60	—2·82
Indore......	29·664	W S W	5	78·0	71·1	91	0·71	16·60	—5·78
Saugor	29·577	S S W	6	87·3	72·6	91	0·10	*35·54	+2·44
Jubbulpore.	29·674	S W	2	85·9	74·1	93	0·10	33·13	—3·79
Hoshangabad	29·669	S W	6	86·8	73·7	96	0·15	38·75	—0·08
Khandwa..	29·682	W	8	77·2	74·2	96	0·32	25·05	+4·34
Raipur	29·658	W S W	4	86·5	76·6	90	0·04	35·29	—1·32
Nagpur	29·660	W	8	81·4	73·9	90	0·70	25·11	—6·62
Amraoti....	29·684	W S W	10	83·9	70·8	93	0·02	28·39	+5·92
Akola......	29·707	N W	9	?	71·7	93	0·28	29·62	+7·87
Surat	29·696	N	L	89·1	78·1	87	...	40·72	+9·13
Malegaon..	29·719	W S W	6	81·9	71·2	90	0·10	15·17	+2·14
Bombay ..	29·733	W	11	85·4	76·2	83	0·11	53·00	—4·97
Poona......	29·776	W	10	81·6	69·4	93	0·09	19·55	+5·82
Sholapur ..	29·754	N W	6	80·2	71·5	73	..	12·49	—2·55
Ratnagiri...	29·753	W	7	84·4	75·1	87	0·17	97·52	+14·85
Belgaum ..	29·779	W S W	?	75·7	65·8	96	0·02	26·98	—3·18
Goa	29·779	N E	12	84·1	75·4	86	0·05	91·51	...
Karwar	29·789	Calm	1	82·2	71·8	90	1·23	90·60	—3·26
Mangalore..	29·817	E	2	80·8	71·9	95	1·90	84·77	—3·70
Calicut	29·845	N E	12	78·5	72·2	94	1·09	84·48	+8·90
Cochin	29·869	N E	F	80·7	68·5	91	1·50	75·04	+12·77
Bangalore..	29·849	W	7	75·2	66·.	93	...	14·68	+2·81
Secunderabad	29·738	W N W	8	81·1	70·9	86	0·09	23·79	+7·.8
Masuliptm..	29·703	W N W	10	84·5	76·6	87	...	24·56	+8·56
Bellary	29·771	Calm.	9	84·4	72·9	75	..	9·77	+4·29
Cuddapah..	29·773	S W	..	84·0	73·8	86	...	23·49	+12·91
Madras	29·735	W	7	93·2	81·1	87	...	15·49	+5·47
Coimbatore.	29·826	S	4	89·3	65·3	93	...	4·79	+1·00
Trichinopoly	29·784	W S W	8	91·5	75·4	73	...	10·65	+5·34
Negapatam.	29·752	W	3	93·5	74·7	85	0·72	9·23	+2·80
Colombo ...	29·844	W	14	80·5	74·0	74	0·09	9·57	—8·76

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. — 0·33 (68·48); E. G. H. — 0·20 (55·51); G. T. H. — 0·23 (53·90); C. P. — 0·11 (53·00).

* Exclusive of the rainfall on the 21st instant.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by moderate or small amounts in all districts, except locally at Jaccobabad, where a rapid rise has taken place. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest at and in the neighbourhood of Saugor. Gradients are rather steep in districts around Saugor and are moderate to slight elsewhere. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the North-West Provinces, on the Malabar Coast and at Goa, southerly at Coimbatore and north-westerly to south-westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Khandwa, Neemuch, Amraoti and Masulipatam. The maximum and minimum temperature variations are generally small and irregular, but show an excess above the normal in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum and Bangalore. The air is damp all over the country except in Upper Sind, and the skies are cloudy to overcast everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Neemuch (2·50"), over an inch at Mangalore (1·90"), Cochin (1·50"), Karwar (1·23"), and Calicut (1·09"), and light to moderate showers in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, Gujarat, Rajputana, the Bombay Presidency (except at Surat and Sholapur), and at Secunderabad, Negapatam, Allahabad and Agra. A small depression exists in the neighbourhood of Saugor, and as the weather is unsettled and the winds are cyclonic rain may be expected in the surrounding districts. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast continues to be moderately steep for the time of year and conditions are very favourable for rain there. To the north of Karwar the gradient has increased somewhat and is now about normal. Light to moderate showers are, therefore, likely. Except over Sind and a portion of the Madras Presidency, the meteorological conditions are favourable for general rain in light or moderate showers in all districts.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 22.

Pressure has risen briskly in North-West of the Punjab, Upper Sind, and Lower Bengal, elsewhere changes are small and rather irregular. Pressure is highest in the extreme south, while a shallow, low pressure areas overlie the Circar's Coast, Gangetic Plain and Western Desert. Winds are unchanged, and blow from about normal directions. The force is fresh at the head of the bay and in parts of the West Coast. The mean temperature in Madras is about normal, elsewhere rain scattered in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and Madras. No rain has fallen in Behar and Sind, elsewhere the fall has been general. Sibsagar received four; Tounghoo, Akyab, and Neemuch over two inches.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 21st August, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·671
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·817
Excess of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·1
Minimum do do (read at 8 a.m.)	77·5
General Directions of Wind*	W.WSW.W
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	291
Fall of Rain	0·04
Total fall during month	15·78
year	53·05
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd Aug	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

NOTICES.

DR. P. MOTOPEE'S

ROSE

(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever years' standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—
Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Eruptions, Bilious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, postage charge As. 12. Dozen Rs. 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World. Postage to be sent when ordering.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it will be sent.

P. BURROWS, SOLE AGENT IN INDIA.
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DRAB VULCANIZED WATERPROOFS.
STRONG CAMBRIC
4-4-Coat a wonderful garment at the price.
7-8 COAT Thousands sold annually.
Cannot be surpassed for general excellence.
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Syce's, Peon's, Sepoys', Coachmens' Chuprassies' Drab Vulcanized Cape, Rs. 2/- each, and of Black Dull American Leather, Rs. 3/8 each
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ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING!



SIMS REEVES SAYS:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious. Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink."

MDME. MARIE ROZE (THE RENOWNED SINGER) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth."

A POSITIVE RELIEF AND CURE FOR

Rheumatism	Fever
Gout	Headaches
Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
Skin Diseases	Enlarged Spleen.

FULL DIRECTIONS ON EACH BOTTLE.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

INDIAN PLANTERS' GAZETTE SAYS:—"Abbey's Potash is Effervescent, Wholesome and Invigorating! The addition of Potash renders the draught Medicinally one of great value."

DAILY NEWS, CALCUTTA, SAYS:—"Abbey's Potash has been eulogised by a host of English and Indian Doctors including some of the leading Physicians and Analysts."

Testimonials from Doctor Thomas Lovegrove, F.R.C.S., Dr. G. Frier, Dr. Charles R. Davidson, M.D., and others, too numerous to mention.

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WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
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Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

☞ RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY. ☜

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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Every Lady is invited to write to Hy. Pease & Co. Succrs. the Mills Darlington England for free patterns of their celebrated Darlington dress fabrics for ladies and children! These choice patterns of dress materials comprise all the latest and most fashionable designs and entirely new weavings of their world renowned Gold Medal Merinos and Cashmeres Cross Warp Serges rough and ready tweeds, prints zephyrs and delaines in endless and charming variety
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"The Real Cup o' Kindness."



Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters "B O S" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

"BOS" *** Gold Capsule. ** Blue " * Green "

Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*

"B O S" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

"B O S" *is sol in square white bottles, labelled and capsuled, the quality being notified by a small label on each bottle.*

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in these special blends of "B O S."

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Specially Crushed in ANGULAR SHAPE
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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

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Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

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Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

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& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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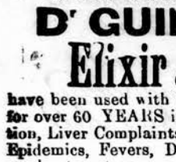
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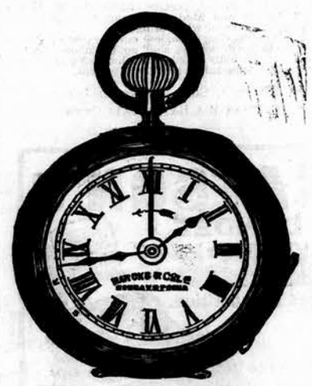
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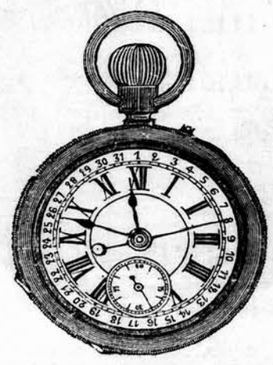
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Thoroughly Waterproof Boots, in three qualities, from A to C, each quality strong and reliable, neatly finished.

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No. 1. A,	Best Black Grain Hide Derby Shooting Boots ..... Per pair	8 0
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Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and

PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.

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"I have never come across another Toilet "Soap which so closely realises my ideal "of perfection;

its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon the "tenderest and most sensitive skin—even that of a new-born babe."

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HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

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The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.
Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt.
Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

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USE HUDSON'S SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.
HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets. Table Cloths, &c.
HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

"Here is a Box; I had it from the Queen; what's in't is precious."—Cymbeline Act III, Scene IV.



THE CIGAR PER ECCELLENZA.

Stanley Cigars No. 1 per box of 100..... Rs. 4 0 0
Do. do. „ 2 „ 100..... „ 3 8 0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour, therefore no Cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the *finest* in India!

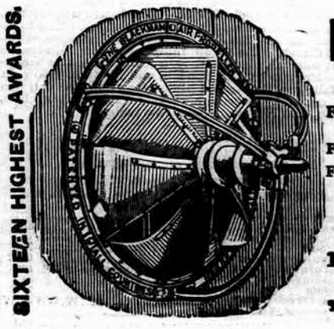
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